Royal West End
the brand that
reputation.
of 20 years,
185 only
WELLINGTON
CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use.
Royal West End
gives such service.
Get it from
WELLINGTON
CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 74 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

1919			
30th March	Rosetta	10758	
6th April	Malwa	8064	
6th "	Somali	6712	Extra
6th "	Ormonde	14033	Extra
6th "	Tenasserim	9626	Extra
			B. I. Co's. sailing
13th "	[illegible]	6852	
13th "	[illegible]	8959	
20th "	[illegible]	8959	
20th "	[illegible]	6849	Extra
3rd May	[illegible]	6853	

Passages have already been allotted by the "Rushline," "Malta," "Somali," "Ormonde," "Tenasserim," "Nagova" and "Karmala." All applications for passage should be accompanied by priority certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

Passengers may be in possession of passports [illegible] for twenty-four months are granted a Europe at a single fare and a half.

SAILINGS TO HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
1919		
16th April	Dilwara	[illegible]

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
27th March	Palitana	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
27th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct sails at 6-30 p. m.
31st "	Taroba	East-South Africa.
31st "	Linga	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Harima Maru	I. Takahashi	4720	14th Mar.	25th Mar.
Hwah Wu	G. Kan	4249	13th Mar.	26th Mar
Heishin Maru	K. Ikuno	3045	24th Mar.	3rd April
Shinzui Maru		2933	29th Mar.	5th April
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagahiro	3167	30th Mar.	7th April
Yubari Maru	T. Ota	4120	2nd April	12th April
Kifunezan Maru No. 2		3201	3rd April	10th April
Nagano Maru	H. Yamamoto	3811	13th April	20th April
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	19th April	29 h April

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAM-SHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
"Bushu Maru"	K. Uchigoye ..	18th Mar.	2nd April	Italy
Burma Maru	S. Imai ..	26th Mar.	5th April	"
Kosuku Maru	K. Wakatake..	8th April	20th April	Japan
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe..	14th April	26th April	"

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Ipoh	Puket
Batavia	Java	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained on application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Rangoon
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Leiters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

DROPS OF INK !
MAKE MILLIONS THINK.
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 2.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,900

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking & Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL.
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... $1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND..... $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

AUCTION SALE ON 28TH MARCH, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction sale of valuable teak and blackwood artistic design made-to-order drawing room, dining room, and bed room furniture, cottage piano by "Rose and Co.," Milner's iron safe, cash register machine, camera, telescope, singer sewing machine, cabinets, almirahs, glassware, crockery, etc.

Messrs. MODY and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 28th day of March, 1919, sell by Public Auction in their Auction Room in Medow Street, Fort, opposite the New Share Bazar (where all the furniture has been removed for sale) very rich made to order teak and blackwood artistic drawing room, dining room, and bed room furniture, such as dining table, dining chairs, mirror back sideboards, fancy drawing room mirror back Wimbridge pattern cabinets, drawing room silk tapestry lined spring cushion suits of sofas and chairs, easychairs, rocking chairs, marble centre tables, sofas, blackwood cupboards, revolving bookstands, writing tables, cash register machine, telescope, camera, teak wood fancy teapoys, glass painting almirahs, show cases, dinner waggon, carpets, Singer foot and hand sewing machine, cottage piano by Messrs. "S. Rose and Co.," folding screen, fancy Wimbridge pattern mirror back corner cabinets, mirror back hatstands, marble top washhand tables with sets, towel horses, hatrack, bath tub, mahoganised dressing chest of drawers, cash and despatch boxes, "Milner's" fire resisting iron safe original cost Rs. 1,500, Chubb's safe box, dressing tables, teak wood single and double bedsteads with mattresses, baba gharry, baba cots, cane furniture, hanging gown presses, copying press on stand, crockery, glassware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of W. G. Mason, Esq., Military Works Services, and A. Velice Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 CASES BUTTER.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th day of March, 1919, at 3 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, in the Godown of Seth Hussonally Abdoolally's Building and opposite the Fountain on Mint Road, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Proprietor, The Champeon Dairy Co.:—

31 cases each 100 tins, each tin of 1 lb. nett Butter.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance will have to be paid and cases taken delivery of within 2 days.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES JAPANESE JACONETS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thucker Kanji Premji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Marvadi Krishnaji Keshrimal of Champa Gully and Radhakishan Chetti, who has signed the contract.

51 bales each 120 pieces Japanese Jaconets No. 1151 (quality of No. 5151), 22 yards, 44 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE CROWN MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Manilal Mayabhoy and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thucker Vallabhdas Ramji.

7 bales sheeting Calendars of the Crown Mills No. 134½, 8½ lbs.

10 bales Sheeting Calendars of the Crown Mills, No. 138½, 9½ lbs.

5 bales Sheeting Calendars of the Crown Mills No. 140½, 10 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES SUPERIOR FINE FANCY WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Babu B. Morlidhar and on account and at the risk of Thucker Haridas Tricumdas.

10 packages each 150 pairs superior, fine fancy white dhotees No. 93, 8 to 10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Thucker Kersondas Mulji Chikhai of Navi Gully (of Raghavji Anandji).

23 bales Japanese shirtings No. 2003.

MEHTA & Co.,
Bombay, 27th March, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS
SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.
GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY
"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."
Our Prices are the "Cheapest."
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY ON 12 NOON.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF CHARCOAL.

Under instructions from Mr. Jaffarbhoy Heerji Allarakhia and on account and at the risk of the estate of Syed Mohedeen Haji Syed Alli Sahek who traded in the name and style of the Bhatkal Trading Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th day of March, 1919, at 12 noon (S. T.) at the premises built on the land belonging to the Estate of Anna Kunte, and situate at Bhuleshwar Anna Kunte, and situate at Bhuleshwar Bhoopoogli, near Fire Brigade Station.

A large stock of Charcoal.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Household Handsome Furniture, Sweet Toned Cottage Piano by Gebrandar Knake, Valuable Collection of War Library, Bath Tubs, Bath Glasses, Pictures, Carpets, Cabinets, Capt. Charles S. Penney, R. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., and of F. Noyce, Esq., I.C.S.

On SATURDAY, the 29th March 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the 2nd Floor of "Taher" Mansions, at Walkeshwar Road, Chawpatty, valuable handsome household furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggons, mirrored sideboard, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble top table, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, clothes baskets, dressing writing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, artistic cabinets, fancy teapoys, iron and brass beds, sweet toned cottage piano by Gebrander Knake, imported by Rose and Co., solid brass piano seat, cane furniture, revolving book case novels, books, porcelain, and enamelled bath tubs, rich ornaments, pictures, mother of pearl inlaid teapoys, "Booth" dinner set, ice-box with refrigerator, glassware, platedware, cooking utensils, o'c.

The property of Captain Charles S. Penney of B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., and of F. Noyce, Esq., I.C.S.

The property of another Gentleman:—

1 handsome victoria and Arab horse.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Auction sale of 150 volumes of Revised Law Reports, 24 Volumes of Historian's History of the world and 100 assorted Law books and household furniture, Oliver Typewriter, glassware, etc., of J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the late Administrator-General of Bombay proceeding Home.

On MONDAY, the 31st day of March 1919 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

150 Volumes of Revised Law Reports.

24 Volumes of Historian's History of the World.

100 Assorted Law Books.

Also dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, chairs, book case, linen bed, towel horse; Oliver typewriter, golf sticks, glassware, large wooden tub, etc.

The property of J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the late Administrator-General of Bombay, proceeding Home.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1919.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRISERS.
23, CHURCHGATE STREET,
Near Mongini Bros. Caterers.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, the following household furniture, Jewellery and Sundry articles:—Drawing room sets lined with tapestry and velvet, drawing room cabinets, chest of drawers with miror, hatstands, writting tables, (large and small), cupboards, dressing tables, chairs with arms and without arms, revolving chairs, fancy teapoy with painted glasses, China floral vases, safes, typewriters, gramaphone and records, electric table lamps, electric fans, sandeliers, sewing machines, cycles, carpets, baby carr, reclining sofas, easy chairs, marble top tables, etc. etc.

Also several lots of high class jewellery such as rings set with diamonds, rubbies and emeralds, bracelets set with diamonds, Ear rings of diamonds and emeralds, diamond marquies rings, necklaces set with pearls and rubbies, pearl bangles, pearl, rubbies and diamond collars, diamond collar buttons, diamond cuff and button sets, etc., etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
498-500, Abdul Rehman Street.
Out Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 162 BALES YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 28th day of March, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. B. G. PAREKH and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Sir Vithaldas Damodar at the shop of Gordhan Nathalal, at Tambakanta, Pydhonie, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. M. Sayar and Sons.

90 bales yarn, Japan Single, No. 40.
27 bales yarn, Japan, No. 20.
45 bales yarn, Japan, No. 40.
Terms: 25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

B. G. PAREKH & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
Telephone No. 4029.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BALES SUPERFINE M. G. NAGPUR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 31st March, 1919, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following goods damaged by fire:—

150 bales Superfine M. G. Nagpur Cotton, belonging to Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.; their own best selection.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1919.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort,

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 4 TONS BICHROMATE OF SODA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. N. Bhuta and Co., and on account of Messrs. Jivalal Ojamshee and Co. at the Godown of The Commercial Trading Co., Ltd., at Surti Mohella, Two Tanks:—

About 4 tons bichromate of soda ex. s.s. "City of Chester".

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF BOBBINS, SHUTTLES ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 29th March, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser concerned:—

1 case of slubbing bobbins 10 in. by 1 3/8in. by 3/4 in. of 8 gross.

4 cases conical pirn bobbins varnished 5 in. each of 50 gross.

2 cases black enamelled conical bobbins 5 in. each of 50 gross.

2 cases Japanese shuttles 13½ in. each of 1 gross.

4 cases Japanese shuttles 14½ in. each of 1 gross.

1 case of roving bobbins 7 in. by 1½ in. by 11/16 in. of 15 gross.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1919.

FOR HOUSE BUILDERS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.
The Granite and yellow stones of different shades popularly known as Malad Stone in all sizes, delivered at our quarries on our Estate or in Bombay.
For particulars apply to.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Secretary, The Powai Estate, Syndicate,
40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
or
The Laxmi-nivas,
POWAI, Dist. Thana.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No. ..... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us. subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS

DAVAR'S COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING.—The ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING of the college will be held on 6th proximo at JEHANGIR BAAG, Parel. All students past and present are invited to join. Information as to sports and the programme can be had from the Joint Secretaries, C/o. The Davar's College of Commerce, Esplanade Road, Fort. 1751

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrollment for vacation classes proceeding. Prof. Davar can be seen between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prospectus on application. 1754

SITUATIONS VACCANT.

WANTED—An energetic SCIENCE TEACHER for the Native Institution, Ahmedabad. Apply stating qualification, experience, terms, etc., to the PRINCIPAL. 1661

WANTED—For up-country Electric Supply Company, WIREMAN, able to clean and adjust fans. State salary expected. Apply to Box No. 450, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1692

WANTED.—A Hindu experienced smart CLERK for office works, with good knowledge of correspondence and typewriting. Apply personally, ENGINEER & CO., Pydhonie, Tram-junction. 1748

WANTED—For up-country Electric Supply Company, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT for Mains Department. Applicants should have knowledge of repair and testing of meters. State salary expected. Apply to Box No. 449, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1691

WANTED for Kirkee Arsenal, temporary CLERKS with previous experience, some on Rs. 85 rising to Rs. 50 per month, and some on Rs. 30. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating qualifications, to The CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICER, Kirkee. 1735

WANTED—An experienced GENERAL MANAGER for a leading (morning) daily newspaper. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 466, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1743

WANTED—APPLICATIONS for prospecting licenses of mines, such as coal, manganese, mica and other minerals in Udaipur State, Central Provinces. Apply sharp to FEUDATORY CHIEF, Udaipur State, C. P., Post office, Dharamgaigarh, via Kharsia, B. N. Railway. 1762

WANTED—CLERKS for the office of the Management, Loco and Engineering Departments. None but those who have Railway office routine experience in the respective Departments need apply with copies of certificates, stating age and pay expected, to the MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, G. P. State Railway, Gondal. 1755

100 VACANCIES for Typists and Shorthand Writers to be employed in Mercantile and Government Offices as soon as they are able to type by Touch System, 50 words per minute and take down Shorthand notes from 100 words and upwards per minute. Apply for full particulars to the PROPRIETORS, WOODSTOCK SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING SCHOOL, 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1641

WANTED—REGISTERED MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University for duty at the pilgrim camp at Kamaran on Rs. 350 per month with free passage and quarters. The applicants will have to start for Kamaran at a short notice. The appointments will last for about four months. Applications are also invited for the following posts for the same camp:—1 COMPOUNDER; 2 DISINFECTORS; 1 ENGINEER; 1 FIREMAN; 1 FITTER; 1 CASHIER; 1 ASSISTANT CASHIER. Candidates should apply at once with testimonials, stating age and terms to The Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 1693

SITUATIONS VACCANT.

WANTED—A CANVASSER for sundries and other Japanese articles. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 452, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1693

OFFICE SHIPPING CLERK required by European Mercantile Firm. Must have had experience of Steamer Agency work. Apply Box No. 463, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1727

WANTED.—A STEVEDORE, thoroughly experienced in the line. Give tenders for general cargo to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1718

WANTED.—A STEVEDORE, must be license-holder. Apply with particulars giving tenders for general cargo to Box No. 458, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1717

WANTED—A full-timed PLUMBER, thoroughly competent and of practical experience. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to Box No. 462, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1725

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three SURVEYORS for three months. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials stating pay required to SHETH PURSHOTAM VISHRAM MAVJI DWARKA". 1627

JUNIOR ASSISTANT required for Steamer Agency Department of European Mercantile Firm. Some experience essential. Must be of good address. Apply Box No. 464, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1728

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN LL.B., Gujarati Hindu, seeks EMPLOYMENT in a commercial firm or as Private Secretary. Please write to Box No. 467, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1745

ENGINEER, holding First-class Bombay Boiler Act Certificate, with mill experience, desires SITUATION. No objection to going up-country. Apply Box No. 460, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1719

WANTED.

WANTED—In a good condition BOLTON of the complete full Press or (finisher). maker D. Stuard & Co. Apply Messrs. RATANLAL & Co., 43, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. 1694

WANTED—A BLOCK in or near Thakurdwar or Girgaum. Rent Rs. 75. Apply Box No. 448, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1689

WANTED—Two rooms, ground floor, in town or suburbs on moderate rent. Apply Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1741

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A G. W. K. Car with Coventry SIMPLEX ENGINE, two seater two cylinder, in perfect order and entirely owner driven, Rs. 3,500. Apply T. R. PRATT, Kashmeri Gate, Delhi. 1658

FOR SALE—Large freehold Plot 2,967 square yards, whole or in 4 plots situated on Sandhurst Road, on junction of Benam Hall Lane. Apply to Messrs. CONTRACTOR & KANGA, 17, Humam Street. 1700

1000 and over quite legible copies from one original—handwritten, typed, drawings or tracings on the D. Gestetner's Diaphragm Duplicator No. 10. Call and see this wonderful machine at "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART", Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C.B.—A3

ALL USERS of D. GESTETNER'S CYCLOSTYLE DUPLICATOR should let us know immediately their requirements for Stencil papers, pens, inks in various colours and other Duplicating Sundries. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C.B.—B3

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.—ROLLS-ROYCE, One 40-50 H.-P., six cylinder, Rolls-Royce, 1914 type, specially powerful engine (high compression), with five seater touring body, two windscreens, hood, luggage carrier, C.A.V. lighting set, speedometer clock, five wire wheels, six tyres, polished bonnet. Delivery after April 1st. On behalf of the owner we are prepared to receive offers. ROLLS-ROYCE, LIMITED, (Incorporated in England), Hughes Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay. 1724

TO BE LET.

FOR HIRE—A decent Turnout on hire, monthly or yearly. Apply Box No. 468, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1753

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HORSE HIDES.

ORSE HIDES.—Tenders for purchase of horse hides, F. O. R. Deolali, are invited. Apply COMMANDANT, Base Remount Depot, Deolali. 1764

FOR SALE.

(1) COAL SHARES of Rs. 10 each paying steady dividend of 25 per cent. at Rs. 17-8 per share. Excellent investment.
(2) SHARES of SYLHET LIME AND TRADING CO., LD. Dividend Prospect very good. Shares of Rs. 10 payable by small instalments.

THE INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE,
2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street,
Calcutta. 1507

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th March, 1919.

No. 2769.—It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to nominate two candidates for training at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for direct appointment to the Provincial Forest Service of the Bombay Presidency. Applications from intending candidates are accordingly invited and must reach the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 20th May, 1919. The following extracts from the rules for the appointment to the Bombay Provincial Forest Service prescribed in Government Notification No. 11375,* dated 20th November, 1914, printed at pages 2874 and 2875 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, dated the 26th idem, are published for general information:—

5. A candidate for direct nomination must be not less than 18 nor more than 24 years of age. He will be required to produce the following certificates:

(i) A certificate that he is "a Native of India" as prescribed in section 6 of 33 Victoria, Chapter 3.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations (Fifth Edition), signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station and certifying to the nominee's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for an outdoor life in the Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or of small-pox.
(iv) Certificates of the examinations which have been passed by him.
(v) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.

6. In selecting from amongst the candidates a person for direct nomination, very great weight will be given to high educational qualifications, and only candidates who are in all respects qualified by previous education, more especially in Science, English and Mathematics, to follow the course of instruction without difficulty will be nominated. The knowledge of the candidate in English and Mathematics will be tested by examination in these subjects, which will be held early in July on a date to be fixed by Government in the office of the Chief Conservator of Forests and under his supervision or under the supervision of an Imperial Forest Officer appointed by him for the purpose. The candidate will be required to write a full précis of two passages in English, one read out by a European and the other by an Indian officer, followed by a colloquial examination. The examination in Mathematics will consist of two papers, one in Arithmetic and Algebra, and the other in Geometry and Trigonometry for each of which three hours will be allowed. After this examination is over, the answers will be forwarded under sealed cover to the President, Forest Research Institute and College, direct.

The standard in Mathematics is a practical knowledge of Arithmetic, Algebra up to and including quadratic equations and simple problems, Mensuration, Geometry (including the first three books of Euclid) and elementary Trigonometry (including the solution of triangles and the use of logarithms). No candidate who fails to obtain half the full marks in each paper will be considered to have passed.

7. (1) A candidate selected for direct nomination will be required—

(a) to find two sureties to execute a bond guaranteeing that under special circumstances they will refund all monies expended by Government on the candidate's behalf, etc.;
(b) to undergo a practical training extending over not less than six months in such forests as may be prescribed to him in order to give proof of his fitness for forest work. Such course of training will ordinarily commence in September of the year preceding that in which the College course begins, and the candidate's final selection for nomination will depend upon the proof which he gives during this training of his suitability for service in the Forest Department.
(c) to undergo a physical test such as a go-as-you-please-journey of twelve miles over undulating or hilly country to be completed within four hours. The test will be performed by the candidate under the direct supervision of an Imperial Forest Officer towards the end of the first month of the practical training in the forests, which will follow the provisional selection of the candidate by Government.

(2) While undergoing the training prescribed in clause (1) of this rule the selected candidate will receive a consolidated allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem, which will include the travelling expenses of the candidate.

8. (1) A candidate finally selected under rule 7 (1) (b) will be required—

(a) to proceed to the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, and go through the two years' Provincial Service course at the College;
(b) to sign an agreement binding himself to work diligently while at the College and to serve Government for not less than five years after passing out of the College.

(2) He will be allowed actual travelling expenses from the place of his relief from the practical training referred to in Rule 7 (1) (b), when first joining the College, the class of railway fare being regulated under article 1011 of the Civil Service Regulations by the amount of his stipend.

9. After a student has been at the College for two months, the President may remove him if in his opinion the student does not possess a sufficient knowledge of English to enable him to follow the College course intelligently. The President may also remove the candidate from the College, if at any time during the course he is found to be physically unfit.

10. While at the College the selected candidate will receive a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem payable from the date of his entry into the College. Should the periodic report of the nominee's progress or conduct be unsatisfactory, the payment of the stipend will be stopped until improvement is reported, and should the periodic reports continue to be unsatisfactory, the nomination will be cancelled and the nominee will not be allowed to complete the course.

11. After the conclusion of the Provincial Forest Service course a selected candidate who is certified to have passed it satisfactorily will be appointed to the Bombay Provincial Forest Service as Probationary Extra Asisitant Conservator of Forests.

12. A Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests will be on probation for a period of one year commencing from the date of his relief from the College. This period may be extended to three years or more at the discretion of Government. A Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator will be placed in executive charge of a Range or Forest sub-division, and will receive during the first three years of his probation a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, and thereafter Rs. 200 per mensem until he is appointed to a vacancy of Extra Assistant Conservator in the sanctioned cadre of the Provincial Forest Service.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,
J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.
1750

*Note.—The certificates (iii) and (v) must bear date not further back than the 1st April of the year previous to that in which the candidate desires admission to the Forest Research Institute and College.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT
(Contd.)

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WITH effect from TUESDAY, the 1st April, 1919, the timings of Local and Through trains on the Broad-gauge and branches will be revised.

On and from the same date, the running of 3 Down and 4 Up Fast Passenger trains between Colaba and Viramgam will be resumed.

The principal alterations will be:—

The Down Northern Express will leave Colaba at 17 hours and arrive at Delhi at 21-45. The Up Northern Express will leave Delhi at 8-15 and arrive at Colaba at 12 noon. These trains will run through to and from Peshawar via Bhatinda, Ferozepore and Lahore instead of via Saharanpur, Ambala and Lahore. Through Bogie Composite carriages will run on these trains between Colaba and Ambala via Saharanpur and between Colaba and Kalka via D. A. K. Railway.

Nos. 19 Down and 20 Up Mixed trains now running between Baroda and Muttra Junction will run between Baroda and Delhi as Fast Passengers.

The Up Northern Express will not stop at Grant Road and Church Gate and the Up Gujarat Mail will not stop at Church Gate.

Extra trains will run on the Tapti Valley and Bayana Agra Railways.

For detailed timings see Time Tables exhibited at stations.

F. W. FLEISCHER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25th March, 1919. 1742

NOTICE.

THE ASSTT. DIRECTOR OF S. & T. (Embn.) has a certain quantity of Atta in Bombay to dispose of. Interested parties are requested to call at this office where they can see samples and obtain further particulars.

(Sd.) O. G. EDWARDS,
Captain,
for Asstt. Director of S. & T. (Embn.)
Bombay.
Room No. 12, No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks,
Dated 26th March, 1919. 1752

NOTICE.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at his office for the supply for the period of one year from 1st May, 1919, of School Furniture (comprising Section (A) Wooden Furniture, Section (B) Physical Exercise articles, Section (C) Clocks and Section (D) Drinking vessels, etc.) on FRIDAY, the 4th April, 1919 from 12 noon to p.m. (B. T.). Tenders should be handed over personally to the undersigned. They may be for one or more sections, but there should be a separate sheet for each section.

2. Printed forms giving the specification will be supplied by this office. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal Maratha School building (situated at Carnac Road, Opp. the Small Causes Court) on or from Thursday, the 27th March, 1919.

3. The person or persons whose tenders are accepted shall have to make deposits of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 200, Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 for Sections A, B, C, and D, respectively.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by deposit of Rs. 100 to be returned if the tender is not accepted.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 24th March, 1919.
Municipal Office. 1712

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that the SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 79 of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., standing in name of Damodar Naranji has been LOST or STOLEN. Any one dealing with it will be liable to prosecution.

DAMODAR NARANJI.
Bombay, 21st March, 1919. 1763

NOTICE.

THE CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., of America, open their branch office on Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay opp. Cash Chemist from 1st April, 1919.
Write to Manager for particulars. 1533

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the share-holders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, 1919, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1918.
2. To elect one Director in place of one who retires but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the next year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
K. S. MANEKLAL GOKULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Motilal Mansions,
Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay, 18th March 1919.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday the 1st April, 1919, to Tuesday, the 15th April, 1919, both days inclusive. 1760

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1919, at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1918.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
Agents,
The Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 17th April, 1919, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 20th March, 1919. 1747

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ACTING EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER for 4 months at least from the 13th April, 1919. Candidates must be legally qualified medical men who have obtained a diploma or a degree in Public Health, and must have had experience of the sanitary administration of a large town or district or have been in charge of Military Sanitary Service. The pay of the appointment will be Rs. 1,500 per month with the use of a motor car, and the selected candidate must be prepared to take over the appointment by the 19th April, 1919.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 7th April, 1919.

P. W. MONIE.
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 25th March, 1919. 1761

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BURMA MARU" having arrived from Japan *via* Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Bombay, 26th March, 1919.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED firm offers are invited by the undersigned, so as to reach them by 7th of April next, for the purchase of the leasehold property at Matheran known as "Keepsake" with all furniture therein. The land admeasures 4 acres and 10 gunthas and the property is held under a Lease from Government, dated 23th April, 1899, for 30 years from 1st May, 1893, at an annual rent of Rs. 29-12-0, renewable as therein provided. The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept any offer.

Dated 19th March, 1919.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHA & Co.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of the Trust Settlement of the late Bai Manekbai Furdunji Banaji.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
ONLY THREE MORE NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURES.
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
HARRY HILLIARD and JUNE CAPRICE in the 5-reel Photo-play:
"Caprice of the Mountains".
A refreshing story of the out-of-doors, replete with dramatic interest and beautiful sceneries, describing the love story of a young mountain girl that marries a society youth of the town.
A comic story describing Sunday Pleasures in Ecstasy.
She walks in beauty like the morn
Of cloudless climes and starry skies,
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes:
Thus mellow'd to that tender light
Which Heaven to gaudy day denies.
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Seats in side boxes Rs. 2 each.
Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.
NOTE—Tramway extended right upto the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

THE EMPIRE
COMING SHORTLY
The Film Sensation of the year
"TARZAN OF THE APES".

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
TO-NIGHT!
TREMENDOUSLY EXCITING SUPER-SERIAL, THE
NEW MACISTE
or the thrilling adventures of
A MODERN HERCULES
8 Reels of this thrilling super-serial will be screened this week, showing Maciste as Policeman.
A THRILL TO EVERY INCH OF THE SUPER-SERIAL.
See how the modern Hercules brings a rascally Count to book.
A STORY OF TENSE DRAMATIC INTEREST.
The film is supplied by K. A. Sethna & Co., Agents to Arturo Bonesehi.
PATHE GAZETTE.
Every night: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Every Saturday and Sunday:—Matinee at
Extra Show—Every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
NEXT WEEK
Further episodes of the New Maciste
"Maciste as an Athlete."

Bombay's Popular Picture Palace
THE MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)
presents to-day and during the week at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
SEVENTH INSTALMENT
OF THE GREAT UNIVERSAL SERIAL
"THE BULL'S EYE"
featuring
EDDIE POLO
together with a two reel L.K.O. Comic and Dance of Love by Little Lena Baskette.
Coming Shortly.
Film Version of Marie Corelli's famous novel THELMA.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Nea Crawford Market.
To-Night
Episode 13th & 14th.
OF THAT ASTOUNDING SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring
EDDIE POLO
THE DARE-DEVIL
Together with Pictorial News and 2-Part Comedy.
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45, and 10-30

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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A Really Enchanting Pathe Drama full of Smiles!

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BESSIE LOVE

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Love and Sympathy and Kindness and Gentleness—all this predominates Miss Bessie Love's most lovely deeds.

The Great Question of the Dispute between Capital and Labour is at length solved, but how?—Well, see the answer in this fascinating Drama at

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

The Programme includes the Gaumont Gazette and a screaming 2-Reel TOTO Comedy.

"FARE PLEASE!"

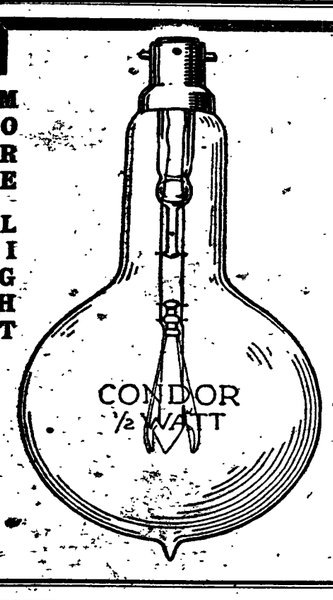
Four Shows daily 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

KEEP WIDE AWAKE!

From Saturday next Commences at the West-End Cinema the new powerful Serial

"EXPLOITS OF JUDEX"

Entirely New 21 parts.



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Ask us for any further particulars you may require about these 'CURRENT SAVING' *lamps*

THE

Electrical Engineering Co.

10, Military Square (Behind Hoar & Co. Esplanade Road,)

C.B. 619. BOMBAY.

DO YOU WANT

NIGHT AND DAY SALESMEN

at Ans. 8 per day

IN THE FOLLOWING HOTELS

THE SAVOY

THE MAJESTIC

THE GREAT WESTERN

AND VIANELLI'S RESTAURANT

?

Apply for further Particulars to:—

CARTER BROTHERS,

C. B. 732. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Influenza & Cholera Treatment.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
GERMICIDE—(General Preventive for Cholera and Influenza)	0	10	—	—
FEVER DROPS small & big (Specific for Influenza)	0	5	1	0
CHOLERA SOLUTION (Curative against Cholera)	0	10	—	—
COUGH PILLS Cough & Cold..	0	8	—	—

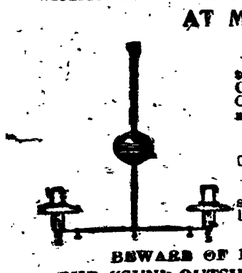
Ask for Pamphlet No. 4. Can be had of all Chemists.

For further particulars apply to—

THE IONIC PHARMACY

Near HONGKONG BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash, Odourless, no Work no Bother.

ONE-SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE

Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.

Catalogue Free.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.

Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY,

Market, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & Co.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGIST

Wines, Stores, Provisions and General Merchants

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Estd. 1830.

TREACHER'S WELL-KNOWN

	Rs.
Special Liquer Brandy..	8-8-0 bot.
Flowery Orange Pekoe Tea	2-8-0 lb.
Watson's No. 10 Whisky	5-4-0 bot.
Supari Tooth Paste ..	0-14-0

FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET apply to

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

Near Cinema, Girgaum.

BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/-, MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Mar 14th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	300
,, ,, Imports	19 000
Mid. Americans Spot	16 45
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	27 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool as closing time). May / July / Oct.	24 53 / 23 49 / 22 16
New Orleans 10 a.m. May / July	24 39 / 23.46

Liverpool, Mar. 20th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	3,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	10
,, Imports	—
Mid. American Spot	Not received.
Egyptian F.G.F spot	27.-0
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time). May / July / Oct	24 44 / 22 98 / 21.42
New Orleans opening 10 a.m May / July	24.45 / 22.95

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 14th:

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar:	16 40+4
April	15.70 +4
May	14.27+3
June	—
July	13.86 +3
Aug:	—
Sept:	13.43+7

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool Mar. 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	16.44
April	15.54
May	14.06
June	—
July	13.66
Aug.	—
Sept:	13.12

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar 14th:

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
March	16 33—3
April	15.62—5
May	14.20 - 5
June	14.10+6
July	13 86+5
Aug:	13.62+1
Sept:	13.41+5

Liverpool, Mar. 20th:

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	16.49
April	15.69
May	14.29
June	14.09
July	13.87
Aug.	13.59
Sept:	13.34

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Mar: 14th:

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar:	27.09 Unchgd.

Liverpool, Mar. 20th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	27.09 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 14th.

M.G. Bengal Good	11.20
,, ,, Fully Good	11 70
,, ,, Fine	12 07
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	13 47
,, ,, Fully Good	13 97
,, ,, Fine	14 22
,, Broach Good	14.46
,, ,, Fully Good	14.71
,, ,, Fine	14.96

Liverpool, Mar. 17th:

M.G. Bengal Good	11.45
,, ,, Fully Good	11.95
,, ,, Fine	12.12
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	13.72
,, ,, Fully Good	14 22
,, ,, Fine	14 47
,, Broach Good	14 71
,, ,, Fully Good	14 96
,, ,, Fine	15.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Mar. 14th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	59.000
,, Forwarded	49.000
,, Imports	491.000
,, Stock	19,000
Actual Weekly Sales	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent)

March 26.

The tone of the market was easier this morning, and Fully Good Broach April-May opened in the Marwadi bazaar at Rs. 459. After declining to Rs. 455 the price fluctuated between Rs. 457 and Rs. 459. On one of the big speculators coming out as a seller the rate dropped to Rs. 452. Business was done in Fully Good Broach July-August at about seventeen rupees above the April-May quotations. Later on the rate for Broach April-May declined to Rs. 449, improved to Rs. 452, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 451. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 448½, declined to Rs. 446 advanced to Rs. 453 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet, with only a moderate enquiry at lower prices.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

	Rs.		
Fully Good M. G. Broach	—	April-May	459
Fully Good M. G. Broach	—	July-Aug.	371
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	May	429
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	,,	465

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 26TH MARCH 1919:

	Rs		
Fully Good M. G. Broach	—	April-May	448
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	May	368
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	May	430
Fine M. G. Southerns	—	May-June	455
,, ,, ,,	—	July-Aug.	461

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Septem ber	Fine.	F. G	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	408	392	380	365	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	395	387	375	360	,,
M.G. Khandesh	—	—	—	—	,,
M.G. Oomra No 3	453	442	427	—	,,
M.G. Oomras No 2	—	432	417	402	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th Mar. 1919

Cotton	15 217 bales
Wheat	156 171 Cwts
Linseed	903 ,,
Rape, etc	915 ,,
Gingellyseed	882 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	139 ,,
Castorseed	Nil
Ghee	48.807 ,,
Myrabolams	6.632 ,,
Cottonseed	9.7.9 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	10,592 ,,
Jowar	1 193 ,,
Bajra	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 26th—6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms Rs. as. p	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-85	73 8 0	10 4 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	73 8 0	10 3 0
,, Karachi Bangla	73 8 0	10 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
,, Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	14 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
,, Thin	12 5 0	12 13 0
Teaseed White 85-15	100 0 0	----
,, Gajar 75-25	100 0 0	----
,, Black	100 0 0	----
,, Gajar 50-50	90 0 0	----
Poppyseed, White	10 8 0	----
Groundnuts	97 0 0	----
Barley	7 3 0	----
Mowraseed	80 0 0	----
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 0 0
Forward.	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	0 0 0	
Linseed May	12 10 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 26th.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	0 15 0
Shapurji No. 10	0 14 4
Simplex No. 10	0 14 0
Currimbhai No. 12½	0 14 12
Light Horses No. 12	0 12 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 26th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
Bank Demand	1 6 1/16
Fcc. Acceptance 8m/s.	1 6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	202½
American Dollars	220
Hongkong	213½
Shanghai	312
Japan	142½
Singapore	156½

Market Steady.

MANCHESTER CLOTH MARKET.

London, Mar. 14th

Cloth:—Fair. Yarns:—Pressed for sale.

Water Twist	2/6
Printers Cloth	50

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Mar. 15th.

	Bales
Total in Sight	3,851 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	486.000
East Indian ,, ,,	80 000
American ,, ,,	3,311.000
Other ,, ,,	122.000
Total Sales	19.000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	—
,, Export	—
East Indian Export	100
,, ,, Stock	44,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,700
,, ,, Actual Export	—
,, ,, Imports	—
,, ,, Speculation	—
American Afloat	130,000
East Indian Afloat	4,000
Total Afloat	134,000

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, March 26.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-4-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3 msd/a Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 142-8.
60 D/st. Japan Rs. 140-4
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 209-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 312-8.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156-8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 280.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-947 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99-8.
4 per cnt. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cnt. Terminable Loan 95
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 92.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tenas 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank Rates:
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady with more business passing both for April and May delivery

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:

Swadeshi 2080; Swan 575; Simplex 627½; Shahpurji 116½; Pearls 535; Madhowji 2,032-8; Luxmi Cotton 1,750; Kohinoor 1,165; Currimbhoy 340; Kastoorchand 1,025, Faxulbhoy 722½ Finlay 465; David 565; Crescent, 217½; Colaba 1,515, Century 440; By. Cotton 570; By. Dyeing 1,455. Bundi 32, Katni Ord. 247½, Katni Defd. 1,335. Tata New Defd. 426 p. Tata Old Defd. 1.00 Tata Ord. 235. Shivrajpur 37½. Alcocks 920. By Burma 905. B. Tramway 530; By. Steam 340; Tata Hydro. 1.285.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2 080; Swan 575; Simplex 627½; Shahnurji 116½; Pearls 535; Madhowji 2.035; Luxmi Cotton 1,750; Currimbhoy 340; Kastoorchand 1.025; Fazulbhoy 717½. Finlay 465; David 565, Crescent 217½; Colaba 1 515; Century 435; By. Cotton 595; By. Dyeing 1 455; Bundi 32; Katni Ord. 247½; Katni Defd. 1,335. Tata New Defd. 435; Tata Old Defd. 1.085; Tata Ord. 235; Shivrajpur 36; Alcocks 920; Bv. Burma 905; By. Tramway 530; Steam 340; Tata Hydro. 1,285.

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure

Pannah Buildings, Bellary.

To

Messrs. K. P. Ray & J. P. Ray Bros., Table No. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

It is my great pleasure to certify that your diabetic specific is an infallible cure. It has given me immense relief after full 12 weeks' use. Certainly it has given a lie to the general opinion of the Public that the Malady is de irremediable. I strongly recommend your specific to the thousands of people who may be quietly suffering having become a prey to this evil disease.

Yours faithfully,

MADHO SINGH,

Ex-MAHARAJAH, Madho Singh of

PANNAH,

Fort Bellary.

BITRATE OF TAR STOPS COUGHS AND COLDS.

HELPFUL HINT BY A SPECIALIST.

Coughs, colds, catarrh and throat and bronchial troubles are nearly always indications of an inflamed or abnormal condition of the mucous lining of the throat and nasal and bronchial passages; and this inflammation or abnormal condition must be remedied before the trouble will disappear. Recent tests show that *bitrate* of tar exercises a peculiarly soothing and healing effect on these tissues, and it is doubtless because of this action that coughs, colds, catarrh and bronchial troubles so quickly benefit by its use. The best way to use *bitrate* of tar is to add two ounces of it to a plain syrup made by dissolving half a pound of sugar in half a pint of hot water. Mix thoroughly and take one or two tablespoonful every hour until the trouble disappears. Because of its tonic properties this syrup will be found particularly strengthening and beneficial to those who have been weakened and run down by chronic coughs. Care should be taken to ask your chemist for the *bitrate* of tar as, in addition to being pleasant to the taste, this is practically the only form suitable for use in cases of coughs and colds.

Grand Show of Fashionable and up-to-date-made JEWELLERY

UITABLE FOR BIRTHDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS

Early Visit to our Show Room is solicited.

J. LEMONJIAN & Co.,

EUROPEAN JEWELLERS.

47 & 49, Medows Street Fort, BOMBAY

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C. 5 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 25th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides. TEST TUBES, AMPOULES bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI

Wholesale Chemist,

Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay

Telephone No. 11. Telegrams: "Gundisan."

Rs. 4

Will Bring you One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful an instructive organs.

Each Family should have a Set

Order from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,

BENARES CITY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

F. L. A. A., (London), F. Inc. C, A.

HAVE REMOVED TO HANUMAN BUILDING,

Homji Street, behind Graham's Building, near Town Hall Garden

CONSULT IMMEDIATELY

FOR

INCOME TAX

AND

SUPER TAX

MATTERS

Over 2000 firms have already successfully represented.

Telephone No. 2500

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE.

Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

TRY ONCE.

THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS

Established 1908,

KHOTACHI WADI, GIRGAON, BOMBAY

FOSTER'S MAGIC EMBROCATION

For the cure of Rheumatism Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throat, Cold in the Chest, Sprains Contusions and all Aches.

Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle.

FOSTER & SONS,

CHEMISTS

BYCULLA—BOMBAY.

COTTON ROPES

MADE FROM BEST YARN IN ANY THICKNESS AND LENGTH

can be supplied at most favourable rates.

For particulars apply to:—

DESAI BROS.

Cotton and Yarn Agents,

STATION ROAD, HUBLI.

Absolutely Free

40 years exercience .... late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S

Secrets of Happy Life

is being distributed free

Apply to

THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY,

30-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY

TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY.

We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.

Send for the complete list NOW.

ENGINEER & CO

BOMBAY No. 2.

Common sense Reasoning

WHY YOU should ADVERTISE in the

CHRONICLE

is because it is the PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, well read through out the length and breadth of India.

We will give you expert advice as to the placing, drafting and designing of your advertisements in the Chronicle—FREE OF CHARGE.

Apply:

CARTER BROTHERS

BUSINESS EXPERTS,

News Advert. Dept.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

C B. 658.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 26.

S. S. Capri, Guiseffs, Geneva, Feb. 21.
S. S. Lhasa, Terry, Karachi, March 24.
S. S. Burma Maru, Imani, Kobe, Feb. 15.

DEPARTURES.

March 26.

S. S. Hejaz, Bonnett, Hongkong and Shanghai.
S. S. Culna, Morrison, London, etc.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.
S. S. Meteor, Remmerssen, Calcutta and Rangoon.
S. S. Hwa Wu, Kan, Kobe, etc.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Teeta for London.
Steamer Clan Mackintosh for Liverpool, etc.
Steamer Olympia for Liverpool, etc.
S. S. Capri:—The steamer Capri, 2,952 tons, Captain S. Guiseffs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 21st ultimo.
S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Lhasa, 959, tons, Captain A. J. Terry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 24th instant.
S. S. Hwa Wu:—The N. Y. K. steamer Hwa Wu, 2,769 tons, Captain G. Kan, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Hongkong and Kobe, with a general cargo.
S. S. Meteor:—The W. and A. Graham Coy's. steamer Meteor, 2,595 tons, Captain J. Remmerssen, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta and Rangoon, with a general cargo.
S. S. Burma Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Burma Maru, 2,822 tons, Captain S. Imani, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 15th ultimo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 26th March, 1919.

Sbed:	Steamers:	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents.
PRINCES DOCK.					
A	City of Sparta ..	3498	Liverpool	30-3-19	K Nixon & Co
B	Banin maru	1922	Marseilles	2-4-19	..O S Kaisha
D & E	Clan Macintosh	3043	Malabar	29-3-19	..J Finlay & Co
F	Hwah Wu	2769	N F	N F	..N Y Kaisha
L	Naitung ..	2893	N F	N F	..B & P S N Co
N	Roclo ..	2321	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
O	Schooner Utopia ..	198	N F	N F	1-3-19 Shariff Hassum owner
P	Dorington Court ..	3019	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
Q	Basbayam.	100	N F	N F	..J Mackintosh & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Indravati ..	518	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Oporto ..	460	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Sabermati ..	443	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Netravati ..	699	Jamnagar	27-3-19	..B S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Olympia.	3272	Liverpool	8-4-19	..W & A Graham & Co
5	Heisin Maru ..	2276	Kobe	4-4-19	..N Y Kaisha
6	Akbar ..	2357	Aden	29-3-19	..T Morrison & Co
8	City of Florence..	3490	N F	N F	..K Nixon & Co
12	Taroba ..	3657	Durban	31-3-19	..M M & Co
15	Palitana .	1984	P Gulf	27-3-19	..M M & Co
16	Sinahtar.	1718	Busra	N N	..P G S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
1	Bamora.	1878	N F	N F	..M M & Co
2	Cocouada	2162	N F	N F	..M M & Co
3	Ormonde	8021	N F	N F	..R I M
5	Karadeniz	3359	Suez & Aden	27-3-19	..R I M
6	Hejaz ..	2493	Shanghai	26-3-19	..M M & Co
7	Palamcotta ..	2204	Busra	29 3-19	..M M & Co
8	Euahine.	6428	London	29 3- 9	..M M & Co
11	Sangola..	3349	N F	N F	..M M & Co
12	Loyalty ..	3062	Marseilles	2-4-19	M Gouudas & Co
13	Thessalia .	3691	Busra	28-3-19	..R I M
14	Sunja ..	3112	Busra	31-3-19	..T Morrison & Co
15	Warshell.	1384	Busra	29-3-19	..D R I M
16	Min ..	1981	Aden	28-3-19	..R I M
17	Syria ..	4216	Suez	29-3-19	..M M & Co
B P	Station Culna	3956	London	26-3-19	..M M & Co
	Jetty end Teesta ..	3428	London	9-4-19	..M. M. & Co
	Off-side				
14	Varela ..	1932	Busra	28-3-19	..M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Meteor ..	2546	Rangoon	N F	..A P & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
14	Hongmoh	2535	Suez via Aden	3-4-19	..R I M

EXPORTS.

March 26.

S. S. City of Sparta for Liverpool:—243 bales wool, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.
S. S. Olympia for Liverpool:—900 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S. S. Teesta for London:—2,500 cwts. sultanas, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.
S. S. City of Florence for Hull:—3,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.
S. S. Teesta for Middlesborough:—1,500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate, Ltd.
S. S. Loyalty for Marseilles:—1,106 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Valkart Bros.; 36 bales ketki fibre, Sulzer Bruderer and Co.; 138 cwts. pepper, 700 cwts. mustard seed, A. Durst.
S. S. Bushu Maru for Suez in transit Italy:—4,000 cwts. Java sugar, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
S. S. Olympia for Glasgow:—6,003 cwts. crushed myrabollams, Purshotam Mathuradas and Co.
S. S. Heishin Maru for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 800 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.
S. S. Heishin Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.
S. S. Heishin Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.
S. S. Heishin Maru for Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.
S. S. Hezaz for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton grey twist, Tata Sons and Co.

IMPORTS.

March 26.

S S Heishin Maru from Kobe, Agents N Y Kaisha—225 bales cotton drill, 292 cases glassware, 5 cases hosiery, 91 cases cotton good, 12 cases cotton hosiery, 6 cases lamp, 268 cases porcelainware, 3,500 cases beer, 50 bales cotton sheeting, 200 bales American cotton, 361 cases safety matches, 664 bales grey cotton shirting, 100 bales cotton grey drill, 2 cases matting, 2 cases shoes, 19 cases aluminum ingot, 15 cases canned black beans, 42 cases 2 boxes canned fruit, 10 cases canned asparagus, 80 boxes plums, 14 cases silk yarn, 1,701 cases tea, 944 kegs 906 H/o green tea, 52 cases silk good, 4 cases chemical, 336 bales grey shirting, cases peppermint, 14 cases peppermint crystal, 9 cases peppermint oil, 12 cases carrugated paper, 30 D/s bleaching powder, 73 cases spun silk, 10 cases stationery, 41 cases provision, 7 cases glass bottle, 160 bales cotton shirting, 61 cases brass sheets, 30 bales dhotees, 58 bales grey cotton sheeting, 3,232 pieces planks, 1,066 bundles rattans, 84 cases benjamin, 87 bags damar batu, 70 bundles gum benjamin, 100 bags sayo flour, 27 bags green peas, 6 boxes canned meats, 3 boxes canned soups, 25 bags gambier, 703 bags betelnuts.

S S City of Florence from Liverpool, Agents K Nixon & Co—414 crts 100 bags glass bottles, 2 cases flanges, 390 D/bags 56 casks broken tiles, 200 D/bags epsom salt, 8 crts 1 case lamp, 500 cases bricks, 20 cases tower bells, 40 D/s bleaching powder, 13 crts fire clay ware, 15 cases 1 bale cotton handkerchief, 25 cases wine, 8 casks hose, 15 cases cotton nets, 11 cases boots and shoes, 1 case 11 casks bolts, 28 crts 9 casks 1 tube 1 case E'ware, 260 cases beer, 3 crts chinaware, 1,000 bags 1,000 kegs biscarb soda, 116 casks calcium chloride, 12 D/s phenoid, 29 casks tilas, 100 D/s disinfecting fluid, 17 cases soap tablets, 15 kegs nails, 7 cases plate glass, 44 bags bolts and nuts, 74 cases soap, 20 casks mineral lubricating, 46 cases lager, 2 cases umbrellas, 36 bars steel, 4,589 bundles steel hoops, 95 cases ginger wine, 65 bundles steel sheets, 20 Hhds ale, 5 cases abestos sheets, 8 casks theonal block, 10 cases heads, 2 cases drugs, 16 casks pearlsheen glaze, 9 cases cotton heads, 572 bundles hoop iron, 14 bundles iron hoops, 44 bales piece goods, 400 crts sodawater bottles, 1,363 cases brandy, 2 casks theonal yellow, 23 cases cigarettes, 200 casks coal pitch 398 horn plates, 2 cases vices, 4 casks 2,635 cases whisky, 200 D/s carbolic acid, 2 cases hydrosulphate of soda, 20 cases steel nails, 144 bales worsted yarn, 4 bales twine, 2 cases 10 bales paper, 109 bales 3 cases bleached cotton piece goods, 4 cases woolen and cotton piece goods, 5 bales cold cotton piece goods, 3 bales woolen goods, 3 cases woolens, 6 bales grey cotton piece goods, 300 casks china clay, 7 bales woolen piece goods, 24 cases printed cottons, 5 bales carpets, 10,590 clay bricks, 15 bales grey cotton yarn, 11 bales woolen and cotton piece goods, tissues cet., 4 bales bleached cottons, 85 boxes tin plates, 40 cases 346 bales cottons, 148 cases 47 bales cotton yarn, 63 cases 382 bales cotton piece goods, 6 cases I R sheets, 13 casks theonal green.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 27TH OF MARCH, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

16-18—736-17—Payne and Co, Perozshaw Bomonji Petit v Bai Goolbai, widow and ors, Mer K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Mulla and M, Capt and V, Ard H D and Co.

S C Ct 17-18—746/27218 and 747/27219-16—M H Chothia, Valli Mahomed Abboo v Berthold Reif and anr, Little and Co.

7-18—1107-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Lala Har Narain v Padamsingh Narsinhbhai, Madh K and Ch.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE

1112-18—Bhai K and G, Manilal Goculbhai a firm v Bhailal Waghji a firm, Moti and D.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1417-14—Nanu H and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Kallianji Oomersey and ors, Jam R and D, Tyabji D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

405-17—Shroff and D Phoshagi N Hearametha v Mulraj Khatao Payne and Co. Part Heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

514-19—Dik M and K, Sunderdarrao Moreshwar and Co., a firm v. Abdullally Nazarally Chabiwalla and anr, Manilal and K, Sham M and H.

552-19—Patell and Eze., Surajpalsing Vikram sing v. Purshotam Tulsidas, Amin and Desai.

45-19—Khandvalla and Co., Raichand Motichand and Co. a firm v. Tarachand Oodhavdas Parnanand and Co.

1849-18—Malvi M R and Co., Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Mohanlal Ramnath Mulhotra Payne and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1939-18—Bhimji and Co. Messrs. Damodhardas Vrajlal and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Narandas Raghunathdas a firm Mech. D and L.

2012-18—Hiralal Th. and Co., Manilal Vadilal Shabaji v. Badridas Hanumandas a firm Tyabji D and Co.

15-19—Ard H D and Co., Jethabhai Rattanji Nagindas Vijbhukandas a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

23-19—Ragh N and Co., Dayabhai Amarsey v. Messrs. Ramji Devkaran a fiam Mehta D and L.

36-19—Mehta D and L, Narandas Hemraj a firm v. Mathuradas Chaturbhuj a firm Soonderdass and Co.

74-19—Motichand and D, Messrs. Ratilal Keshavji a firm v. Messrs. Badrinath Sitaram a firm, Ragh N and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1399-17—Madhowji K and Ch, Dharsi Hadoo Devsi and ors v Maganlal Laloo, Khandwalla and Co.

457-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs Keshavlal Bros and Co a firm v Messrs Mulraj and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

477-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Hiptoolla Abdul Hoosein v Abdul Kadar Noorbhai, Merwanji K and Co.

149-02—Madhowji K and Ch, Bai Harakh and anr v Tribhowan Pragji and anr, Amin and D, Madhowji K and Ch.

482-18—Purnanand and Co, Sonibai v Tribhowandas Pragji and ors, Amin and D.

489-18—Shamrao M and H, Popatlal Mulchand and anr v Luxmibai widow, M B Chothia.

91-18—Surveyor and Co, Waman Bapuji Mahant v Gopal Keshav Thakur and ors, Pocha and Co.

495-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs Keshavlal Bros and Co a firm v Messrs Divanchand and Co a firm, Kharas and Co.

506-18—Daphtary F and D, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Abdul Hoosein Tarachand and Co a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.

513-18—Payne and Co, Joshi Dhunji Moolji a a firm v V Kantaswamy and ors, M B Chothia.

514-18—Vachha and Co, Bomanji Merwanji Wadia v Messrs Paddar Bros a firm, Mulla and M.

140-18—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Hookamchand Saroopchand v Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D and Co.

379-18—Kanga and S. Kallianji Gulabchand and ors v Mahadeo Laxmon Pednekar, Jehangir M and S.

664-18—Wadia G and Co., Langley Billimoria and Co. a firm v. Chaturbhuj Ramji Parnanand and Cl.

418-18—Malvi M K and Co., Laxmidas Tribhowandas and ors v. Mathuradas Mulchand Parekh, Ard. H D and Co.

1748-18—Malvi M R and Co Laxmidas Tribhowandas and others v Mathuradas Mulchand Panek ard H D and Co.

843-17—Daphtary F and D, Dayabhai Chimanlal a firm v. Dharamsey Meghji and ors. Ard. H D and Co., Shroff and D Ty D and Co.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Mails for China and Japan will close at General Post Office at 4 p.m.

Mails or Muscat, Jask, Baundar-Abbas, Dubai Bushire Charbar and Pasni will close at The General Post Office at 6.30 p.m.

S. S. Nagoya with English mails of 6th instant due at daylight.

SATURDAY, March, 29.

Monthly meeting of Bombay Medical Union, 7-15 p.m. (S.T.)

SUNDAY, March 30.

African Mails will be closed at the G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, March, 31.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via, Dhanushkodi and Colombo per S.S. Obra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Humphrey Bishop at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre. Cinema at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT P V MARY GYMKHANA

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, (I. D. F.) will play the programme of music, this evening at 6-15 p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a Study-Class, in English, at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening, at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), on "The Life of a House-holder." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

SHRI UNEVAL SEVAK MANDAL.

This Caste Organisation, which works for the spread of education and general amelioration in the caste, will hold its seventh-yearly Sammelan at Sidhpur (Gujarat), on 30th and 31st instant, and 1st proximo.

"WORK AND WORSHIP."

In connection with the 52nd Anniversary of the Prarthana Samaj, Mr. Heramb Chandra Maitra, Principal of the City College of Calcutta, will deliver a lecture in English, on "Work and Worship", at 6-30 p.m., to-day. All are invited.

BURGLARY AT CLOTH BROKER'S.

Mr. Purshottam Vithal, a cloth broker, residing at the ground floor of a house in 3rd Parsiwada Lane, has complained to the Police, that his house was broken into during his absence on Thursday afternoon and ornaments of the value of Rs. 9,660 removed therefrom. The window bars were removed from the rear window of the house and there was a jemmy lying on the ground.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 26th March, 1919, was 30.106 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F., all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

INDIAN EXPORTS TO SIBERIA.

It is notified by the Department of Commerce and Industry that Customs Collectors have been instructed to issue licences freely for the export to Siberia of any goods not specifically mentioned in the Indian Export Prohibition Schedule. Exporters are, however, warned that the issue of licences will be suspended in the case of any firm which, on report of his Majesty's Commissioner at Vladivostock, is considered to be acting contrary to the policy of his Majesty's Government, which is to discourage the exploitation of the Siberian population by the charging of excessive prices.

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION IN MADRAS.

A Fine Arts Exhibition will be held in a suitable place in Madras and will run from 6th April to 13th April, 1919. A considerable number of pictures representing the "Bengal School of Painting" will be exhibited. Artists from all parts of India are expected to exhibit pictures and other works of art. There will be separate sections for photographs, lace-work, jewellery, curious, and other rare works of art. As there is likely to be great demand on the room available, intending exhibitors are advised to lose no time in communicating with the Secretary to the Fine Arts Committee, "Bangalore Villa," Poonawalla High Road, Vepery, Madras.

PALITANA CATTLE CAMP.

In our issue of Tuesday last, an announcement was made of the amount of Rs. 7,750 being contributed by several donors to the Palitana Cattle Camp Fund. We are informed by the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Committee of the Fund that the names of the donors should read as under:—

Babu Poonamchand Panlal, Rs. 2,000; Seth Manilal Goculbhai, Rs. 1,000; Seth Lalbhai Kalianbhai, Rs. 1,000; Zaveri Gulabchand Devchand, Rs. 1,000; Seth Poonamchand Karamchand Kotawala, Rs. 1,000; Seth Chunilal Sakarchand, Rs. 1,000; Seth Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalji, Rs. 500; Zaveri Dayalal Makenji, Rs. 250, Rs. 7,750.

RAILWAYS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

SEVERAL NEW AND IMPORTANT LINES.

(By "Eye-witness.")

The story of railway construction in Mesopotamia is one of the most interesting chapters in the narrative of the services connected with the work of our Force here. The Turks with their characteristic indifference to the development of the country have done practically nothing in this direction. A portion of the Baghdad Railway had been completed at the expense of foreign capital between Baghdad and Samarrah, but the only other line in existence was a Decauville railway from Baghdad to Mufras on the Euphrates just below Fallujah; for communication the inhabitants were dependent on the three rivers, the Tigris, Euphrates, and Karun, and on unmetalled tracks across the desert, which are at all times difficult for wheeled transport, and in wet weather frequently impassable even by animals.

On our landing at Basrah there was a natural reluctance to engage in extensive railway construction at the time when material and rolling stock were so difficult to procure, and at first only light lines were laid down to facilitate the work of disembarkation of supplies at the port itself. But as the war went on it became increasingly clear that further development was a necessity if our troops upcountry were to be fed and munitioned. The seige of Kut gave emphasis to this fact, and a quantity of light military 2 ft. 6 in. track and rolling stock was brought out to the country early in 1916. In May 1916, it was decided to form a railway Directorate and to embark upon a definite railway policy. Since then the work has gone on rapidly and our final conquest of the country was made possible by the existence of improved communication thereby established.

The difficulties were great. The demands of the armies on the Western Front were paramount and the supplies of the world were requisitioned to meet them first. Mesopotamia itself is singularly lacking in the material for railway construction. Timber for sleepers is not available, and this had to be imported from India and East Africa. From India again came rolling stock and engines, rails and girders and all varieties of railway stores and at a later stage America and England were also laid under contribution for these. But it was in the supply of labour that India did such conspicious service, and it was the organisation of Indian Labour Corps that enabled construction to proceed as rapidly as it did. The first metre gauge railways was started in June 1916 and completed in the following November. This was the line from Basrah to Nasiriyah on the Euphrates, a distance of 140 miles. The chief problem here was to find an alignment which would avoid the danger of floods and "wash-outs" and yet keep near enough to the river to ensure a water-supply. This was successfully done and portions of the marsh lands are now traversed by a railway where roads would be impassable. At the same time a narrow line (2 ft. 6 in.) was run from Qurnah to Amarah, a distance of 69 miles and this was converted at the beginning of 1917 to a metre gauge. It has to cross two wide outlets from the Tigris, and these were negotiated by long timber pile bridges; much heavy earthwork was also required along this portion and its completion in so short a time was a notable achievement.

Between June and November, 1916 a 2 ft. 6 in. gauge line was also laid from Sheikh Saad to Atab, within a few miles of Kut, and was utilised in transporting munitions and personnel for the army which forced the passage of the Tigris and defeated the Turks at Kut.

BRIDGING OF THE DIALA.

The capture of Kut opened the way to Baghdad and the railway quickly followed the troops. At the rate of one and a half miles a day a metre gauge line was pushed on from Kut, and the whole of the 109 miles to Baghdad had been covered by the end of July 1917. The greatest difficulty was the bridging of the Diala, 12 miles south of Baghdad; in the time of flood the current runs up to fifteen miles an hour and a rise of water from 25 to 35 feet in height must be expected. The line goes over a low level piled trestle bridge which has been named after the Lancashire Brigade which effected so courageous a crossing at this point in the face of heavy fire when our army advanced. After the occupation of Baghdad a narrow gauge line was constructed to Baqubah on the north in order to supply our troops operating in the neighbourhood of Kifri. By the end of the year this line had been converted into a metre gauge; while Basrah had been linked up with Qurnah and a standard gauge connected Baghdad with Fallujah and Dhibban on the Euphrates.

The Spring of 1917 saw us in possession of the section of the Baghdad Railway, 75 miles in length, which the Germans had built from Baghdad to Samarrah. The line had been very substantially constructed on the standard guage just before the war and the Turk had not torn up the rails, so that even before we were able to run locomotives it proved useful for evacuating our wounded and for the transport of supplies by mule traction. In June 1918, the line was carried on towards Tekrit to support our advance on Mosul and it now extends to Biji 134 miles from Baghdad.

The Samarrah and Fallujah line were essentially strategic and had for their object the transport of supplies to our armies in the field; but provision had equally to be made for the collection of those supplies. Hillah, a town on the Euphrates 5 miles south of Baghdad is the most important grain centre of Mesopotamia and in May 1918, it was connected with Baghdad by a standard gauge line; later in the year this feeder was extended by a narrow gauge to Kifl, so that Baghdad is now in touch with the most productive part of the Euphrates area and the grain brought in by boat or camel transport to these collecting points can be rapidly despatched to its markets.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXTENSION IN THE NORTH.

Towards the end of the year our interest at Baku and in Northern Persia necessitated any improvement in our communications in that direction, and the Baqubah line has consequently been extended to Kisil Robat and Khaniqih. North of Baghdad there are great possibilities; a connection with Mosul would tap an area which is highly fertile while an extension to Nisibin would complete a through route to Asia Minor and the shores of the Mediterranean. But whatever the future development may be and at present all is speculation—we have, at any rate, reason to be proud of the past; and the railways which we have already constructed are a material testimony to our imperial enterprise.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

10 ATTACKS AND 9 DEATHS ON TUESDAY.

Small-pox registered 10 attacks and 9 deaths and plague 2 attacks and 1 death on Tuesday in Bombay. The total number of deaths from all causes was 169 as compared with 148 on the corresponding day of last year.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my last letter published in your columns on the 11th instant, I endeavoured to point out how the Inter-Caste Marriage Bill of the Hon. Mr. Patel is calculated to accelerate the progress of Hindu Society and I now suggest some modifications in the Bill, the incorporation of which is likely to evoke the acquiescence of those who are directly opposed to its passage. I am confident that you will extend to me the hospitality of your columns for this purpose.

The framework of Mr. Patel's Bill as it stands to-day cannot be acceptable to the Hindus, though the principle underlying the Bill has elicited the support of many enlightened men in the community. It requires substantial modifications which would lay the axe at the root of the existing social evils that the pernicious caste system has engendered. Mr. Patel's Bill seeks to legalise marriages between the multifarious castes of Hindu Society, but it makes no provision to eradicate its existing impediments which hamper its growth at every stage. Foremost of all I suggest that marriages covered by the Bill should be strictly confined to a monogamous character. This idea will be widely subscribed to and will tend to obliterate the evil of bigamy and polygamy which is manifest in so many quarters. Secondly, the parties among whom the marriage is contracted should be adults. This will put a stop to the abominable practice of child marriage and enlighten the contracting parties about their education and status in life. Thirdly, the issues born of inter-caste marriages should in no way forego their right to inherit the property of their parents. Fourthly, the marriages that take place between men who have reached the stage of senility and girls of tender age should be deprecated and penalised. Particular stress has been laid upon the low status of Hindu Society by the authors of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and if Mr. Patel's Bill is modified in the light of the suggestions disclosed above the evil of caste system which is a "grievous impediment to progress" to use the words of the report, is likely to diminish to an appreciable extent. Political and social reforms must go hand in hand and it would be futile to discuss as to which of the two should get precedence over the other. If we want to be politically great we cannot afford to be socially indifferent. I, therefore, appeal to my orthodox brethren to relax their opposition and shower their encomium upon Mr. Patel's Bill. It will usher in an era of conciliation and happiness in the land and conduce to the glory of the whole Hindu world. Here I would also like to point out that the suggestion of our illustrious countryman the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya that the scope of Mr. Patel's Bill should be restricted to validate marriages between the sub-sections of the four main castes, leaving them intact as they are at present, will command a wider support and make it acceptable to a majority of those who are directly averse to it. If we avowedly offer opposition to this innocuous piece of legislation and make its passage impossible, we lay ourselves open to the charge by posterity that we let our case go by default.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. S.

Bombay, March 22.

OFFICIAL EXODUS TO HILLS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 25.

A public meeting of the citizens of Madras will be held on Saturday, 29th instant under the auspices of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee to call upon the Government of Madras to abandon their exodus this year to the hills, in view of the prevailing famine conditions.

"CARRY ON THE AGITATION."

After speaking for over an hour to an audience of about 2,000 consisting of all classes of people, Mr. Patel asked them not to lose heart, but be determined at all risks and costs to carry on the agitation for the repeal of the Act and trusted that God would help them as their cause was as just, if not more, as that of the Allies in the war.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE

A BLUNDERING POLICE WITNESS

AMUSING IDENTIFICATIONS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR March 25.

Owing to absence of Mr. Norton, who has been indisposed since yesterday, the cross-examination of Constable Sohandutt proved uninteresting though there were some passages-at-arms particularly when Mr. Mohanlal cross-examined witness. Counsel maintained that the Kurbani entry re. 1916 was fictitious, and introduced purposely by the Mussulman police officers to create future evidence. The Court dissented from this view, observing that Kurbani did not exculpate the accused of the offences charged. During further cross-examination, witness grew militant, and instead of answering questions, frequently read little sermons to counsel, referring to witness' voluntary statement. He was ill when making the statement to the police.

Mr. Mohanlal remarked that witness came here quite prepared to swear something more than he had stated.

Mr. Alston thought what witness wanted was to get some sympathy.

Mr. Mohanlal said witness was not telling the truth and only pleaded illness when making the statement, in order that he might have a chance of adding up later. When a direct question was put, witness replied that he voluntarily mentioned his illness to explain the fact. He subsequently identified more than he had named to police.

After further cross-examination, during which he was compassionated by the Court for his misfortune in being a Brahman, another Hindu Constable, Khusram, was called. His appearance provoked comment. Justice Tudball remarked that witness looked like a Mussulman though he had not a beard.

Mr. Alston, addressing Mr. Mohanlal said they ought to get the witness photographed and the photograph would preserve his moustaches. (Laughter.)

Examined by Mr. Wallach, witness said he was at Khankhal two months before the riot. He was at Katarpur on the day of the riot, and recognised some people. His identifications made by this witness proved very amusing. When pointing to Mahant Harnumsingh witness said he looked like Doctorsab Puranprasad. The court burst into laughter. Witness described that he was wearing a coat and trousers. He had nothing in hand. Witness saw him 10 or 12 paces ow at the. Patvari's house. Then he wore a small beard.

Justice Tudhall: Are you a Brahmin?

Witness: "Yes."

Justice Tudball: Have you ever seen a Mahant in your whole life?

Witness: "Like this?"

Justice Tudhall repeating his questions witness also repeated his counter-question. Questioned by Justice Tudball, witness admitted having seen hundreds of Mahants. On Mr. Alston asking witness if he could identify Puranprasad, witness said he is tall and fat.

Justice Tudball: "If you are going to lie and deceive the Court, my dear man, you must do it more intelligently."

"BE COOL, TAKE BREATH, AND ANSWER."

Asked if witness knew the name of the accused he had picked out, witness said: "I don't know, I can't give his name; I did not mention this man's name to the Police." Witness was saying, "I gave Puranprasad's", when he was persuaded by the Court to be cool, take breath, understand the question and then answer. Witness had mentioned the Mahant's name and seen him in the Court to-day. Asked to try again, witness boldly walked up to Jagannath and picked him out saying, "This is Harnamsingh." (Laughter.)

Witness had seen Harnamsingh before, and knew his house, of which witness gave a graphic description. Justice Tudball remarked that Harnamsingh's face was full of intelligence with brain-power behind it, and there was no comparison between a man with brain and a buffalo. Justice Tudball enquired if witness was ever in Khankhel before.

Mr. Mohanlal remarked that was the reason why the names had been put into witness's mouth, and he simply repeated them.

Pointing to Baramdas, witness said: "If I saw him in jail, I can identify him." Witness did not know his name. Pointing to Puranprasad, witness said he knew him well, for the last 15 or 17 years, when he was a Government servant at Mayapur Hospital. Witness was then on duty at Jwalapur.

JUSTICE TUDBALL IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Witness was made to look individually into the faces of the remaining accused and say if he recognised anybody. Witness did not know any one. On witness identifying Murli Halwai, Justice Tudball remarked he must have given him sweetmeats. (Laughter.) Mr. Mohanlal agreed. Re. Lala Jagannath, witness said he did not notice him in the Court. He had seen him occasionally at Khankhel. He was an ordinary-sized man. To Justice Tudball witness said he was not so fat, as he could walk. (Laughter.) When Jagannath was shown him, immediately after, witness said: "This is Harnamsingh." (Laughter.)

Mr. Alston remarked, that when he went to Puranprasad he should have mentioned that this was Jagannath; then it would have completed the circle. (Laughter.)

Justice Tudball: "If anybody mentioned to you that this is Jagannath, do you say it is false?"

Witness: "If any Khankhel man says so, it is correct."

When Justice Tudball put it directly, witness said: "I remember now, this is Jagannath."

Justice Tudball: "He will swear to anything now.

The Court then rose for lunch. After lunch, the cross-examination of witness was proceeded with.

GOVERNOR ON FAMINE TOUR.

VISIT TO DOHAD AND NADIAD.

INSPECTION OF RELIEF WORKS.

(From a Correspondent.)

NADIAD, March 25.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by his staff began his tour in Gujarat today by a sivit to Dohad in the Panch Mahals District. He arrived at Dohad station at 9-30 a.m., and drove from Dohad Station immediately on arrival to the newly opened famine relief work at Moti Handi a distance of about 13 miles. *En route* he visited a metal breaking work at Chhapri and made personal enquiries from the workers as to the conditions under which they worked, the rates and regularity of pay and the relief given to their dependants. He made careful inquiries as to the physical condition of the workers and their dependants and found no cases of emanciation. One gang of old men and women was being employed on light work breaking clods for the dam. His Excellency spent an hour walking round the work and talking to the staff and workers. He had some of the tasks measured in his presence and made enquiries to test their suitablity. He returned to Dohad at midday and interviewed seven representative citizens of the Dohad and Jhalod talukas.

In the afternoon his Excellency proceeded to the Dohad Municipal Hall where he received an address from the Dohad Municipality. After reply to the address his Excellency proceeded by motor along the Dohad-Kundanpur Road where he examined and questioned the recipients of gratuitous relief and the dependants of famine workers, who being unable to work themselves, receive relief by the grant of an allowance in grain in their villages. His Excellency was informed that on March 15th there were in Dohad Taluka about 6,500 workers employed on relief works, while on the same date 5,400 persons were receiving relief in their villages and that the figures for Jhalod Mahal were very similar. His Excellency then drove throuh some of the older portions of Dohad town and returned to his train. He left for the Kaira District shortly after midnight.

REPLY TO THE DOHAD MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

In the course of his address his Excellency the Governor said:—

Let me first thank you for the cordial welcome you have offered to myself on this my first visit to the Province of Gujerat. The primary object of this short tour which I am making through Gujerat is to satisfy myself that everything possible is being done to meet the distress and the scarcity which has so unhappily visited this part of the Presidency. I regret that Lady Lloyd is unable to be with me to-day, but I can assure you that she is working hard with the same object in Bombay. The Women's Council, of which she is the President, met a short while ago and has now set up an organisation to collect funds in further aid of famine relief and to give its additional assistance towards the distribution of relief in certain specially afflicted areas. I am happy to acknowledge your unflinching and abiding loyalty to the British Crown and Empire and gladly recognise that the Mahomedans who form so influential a proportion of the population of this district and for whom this war has presented peculiarly difficult problems have shown splendid devotion and loyalty throughout these years of war.

I am aware that a large proportion of the population of this district consists of Bhils whose poverty is proverbial. Famine times naturally hit these classes harder than any other and for these reasons I believe this portion of Gujerat is perhaps more affected than any other. Government officials however and private organisations are doing their utmost to alleviate distress and to supply food and fodder to the greatest extent possible. The problem of transport is extremely difficult and with the best will in the world I am afraid that we shall not be able to prevent serious loss among the cattle of the district. I propose while I am here to find out whether there are any possible means of increasing the supply of fodder.

I cannot help thinking that too much reliance is placed upon Government help in times of famine and that cultivators and owners of cattle should and could do more towards storing fodder against the need in times of scarcity.

NEEDS OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

And now, for the needs of the Municipality. Your first request is for financial and expert assistance in the matter of providing an adequate water supply which appears to be one of the principal needs of this town. I am gratified to see that you have made an attempt yourselves to provide a proportion of the cost to be incurred. Government is always most anxious to assist these local bodies who show energy and enterprise in helping themselves. I understand that the waterworks scheme is roughly estimated to cost about 1½ lakhs. If you will raise half a lakh and will put up a definite scheme, I think I can safely promise you that Government will help you out with the balance and will assist you in pushing the scheme through as rapidly as possible.

I am glad to be able to announce to you that Government have recently sanctioned the proposal that you should be given the privilege of selecting your President by a majority of 2/3rds of your members and also that on the termination of the next term of office your Municipality should be reconstituted with elective element of not less than two-thirds. The progress of this country towards self-government very largely depends upon the use made by it of the extended opportunities for local self-government which are being afforded and I hope and trust that you will set a good example by making good use of the concessions I have just announced to you.

Government have provided a considerable amount of money for primary school buildings in this year's budget and I can promise you that if you submit concrete proposals to Government they will together with those of other places receive sympathetic consideration of Government. The sooner you put in definite proposals the more likely you are to get assistance from Government for yours is not the only Municipality who are looking for financial assistance.

Proceeding, he said, I fully sympathise with your desire to maintain a store of the food to which the people of this district are accustomed, but I will take this opportunity of reminding you that the people all over the Presidency and all over the world are, owing to the scarcity of food-grains and the difficulty of transport, being forced to put up with food-grains to which I am told, was at first rejected by almost everyone is now being eagerly accepted and I trust that people will soon learn to make use of the Australian wheat of which my Government has a very large stock in Bombay and which is sold at considerably lower prices than Punjab wheat. Let me here say how extremely sorry I am that my first visit to Dohad should be made in such depressing times, the strain of which you have I fear in common with others felt very severely and it is indeed ill fortune that the first year of peace should open with such grievous scarcity and famine. We have still got four critical months to pass through and I trust that you will all cooperate heartily with Government who are doing, as I can assure you, their very utmost to meet your needs and to alleviate a distress which they cannot entirely prevent.

In conclusion, let me say that now I have visited your Municipality I shall consider with great interest any schemes for progress and reform which you may decide to put before my Government.

VISIT TO THE KAIRA DISTRICT.

On the morning of the 25th, his Excellency accompanied by the Commissioner, N. D., the Collector of Kaira, his staff and other local officers made an early start from Nadiad, where his arrival was private, setting out at 7 a.m., in a motor car to visit the Matar taluka, which is the part of the Kaira district most affected by famine. A drive of 17 miles brought the party to Traj, a village of some 1,200 inhabitants, where his Excellency inspected the distribution of gratuitous relief, and saw the grain and made personal enquiries into the state of affairs.

The next village visited was Limbashi, which is right in the centre of the most severely affected tract. His Excellency was welcomed by a large gathering of villagers and then inspected the dole register and the people receiving relief and the chief grain shops. A short visit was then paid to the village relief work, which is in progress on a road near the town. His Excellency made personal enquiries into the conditions of labour, such as the amount of the task and the wages paid to the labourers, from Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagwat, the Executive Engineer in whose charge this work is.

On the return journey another minor village relief work, i.e., manufacture of country bricks, was inspected near Traj. Owing to the success of the measures which have been taken to keep the cattle alive very few people have so far been forced to take to famine works. A few miles further along the party stopped at Matar, the headquarters of the taluka, where the members of the Taluka Relief Committee were waiting to show his Excellency the cheap grain shop, which is managed by them and to explain what was being done by unofficial agency to supplement the relief distributed by Government. His Excellency then returned to Nadiad, which was reached at 10-30 a.m. According to the usual custom petitions were presented to his Excellency, all of which he received with a promise that they would receive full consideration.

In the afternoon his Excellency gave interview to several of the leading citizens of the district.

In the evening his Excellency visited the dairy of the Indian Dairy Supply Company.

Proceeding to the Court of the Resident Magistrate his Excellency received an address from the Municipal Board of Nadiad; the address was presented in a handsome silver casket, and was read by Mr. Gokuldas Talati, Municipal President. Later in the evening a visit was paid to a fodder and dairy farm in the neighbourhood of Nadiad which is managed on very modern lines.

NADIAD MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

In the course of his reply his Excellency said:

You have referred to the successful termination of the war. I regret that the close of hostilities has synchronised in India with a period of famine and greats scarcity and I can only hope that next year will bring us plenty of rain and abounding prosperity. I am glad that you make a sympathetic allusion to the hard work which your Collector is doing. The conditions this year are altogether abnormal and however hard the servants of Government and public-spirited citizens may work I am afraid there is bound to be very great distress among people and considerable mortality among cattle. I can assure you however that Government is doing all that it possibly can under the difficult circumstances of the time to help you through your trouble and to distribute those stores of food and fodder which are so lamentably short in certain parts of the Presidency and of India. I am informed that an attempt has been made from the beginning of this famine to make special provision of fodder for the protection of the very important dairy industry in the south of this district and I am sure that the local officers will do all they possibly can to prevent loss of your valuable and well known milch cattle of the district.

Let me now refer to one or two of your local needs. You refer to the large expenditure which your Municipality incurs upon primary schools. I understand that Government have guaranteed to pay from year to year 50 per cent. of your primary school expenditure. This seems to me a very liberal contribution on the part of Government and I think that if your expenditure is to increase you will have to provide extra funds for additional taxation.

In conclusion, let me offer this district my profound sympathy in the sufferings which they are undergoing in this faine time and let me express a hope that early and bountiful rains will restore the ancient prosperity of the country.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

PROPOSED NEW COLLEGE IN THE SOUTH

At the meeting of the Senate to be held on Saturday, the 29th instant at 5-45 p.m., after the Assignment of Fellows to Faculties, Principal Percy Anstey will, more:—That as reccommended by the Syndicate, the fee for attending one course of University post-graduate lectures be reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5.

Dr. Harold H. Mann has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate:—

That the Senate record their opinion that the College which the Deccan Education Society proposes to start in the Southern Maratha country be provisionally affiliated to the University for the first and second years of the Arts course for a period of three years commencing from the 20th June, 1919, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That the number of students in the first year should not exceed 250, and the number in the second year should not exceed 150.

(2) That the Syndicate should inspect the College each year, and report to the Senate in case they find the condition of the College in any way unsatisfactory.

(3) That the Deccan Education Society agree to provide a new College in new and suitable buildings on the site selected between Sangli and Miraj within three years.

(4) That the plans of such new College and connected buildings be submitted to the Syndicate for approval before construction is undertaken.

A proposal to accept the Simla School-Leaving Certificate Examination as equivalent to Matriculation will also be considered.

ADMISSION OF TEACHERS AT EXAMINATIONS.

Rao Bahadur Bulchand Dayaram has given notice of his intention to move the following propositions:—

(a) That teachers in all recognized Secondary Schools and Colleges who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University and have served in them, after passing that Examination, for a period of not less than a full school or college year may, without keeping terms at an Arts College, be permitted to obtain a certificate from the Principal of an Arts College showing "that they have satisfactorily carried out the work appointed by the University for the first two terms in Arts."

(b) That teachers of all recognised Secondary Schools and of all Colleges may after obtaining a certificate from the Principal of an Arts College, showing that they have satisfactorily carried out the work appointed by the University for the first two terms in Arts, provided they have served for a period of not less than full two school or college years, as teachers in such institutions, be admitted to the Intermediate Examination in Arts without keeping terms at an Arts College.

The Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye will move amendments to make the resolution read as follows:—

"That (full time paid) teachers of all recognised Secondary Schools and of all Colleges may be admitted to the Intermediate Examination in Arts, without keeping terms at an Arts College, provided they have served for a period of not less than full two school or college years after obtaining a certificate from the Principal of an Arts College, showing that they have satisfactorily carried out the work appointed by the University for the first two terms in Arts."

Y. W. C. A.

LADY WILLINGDON'S TRIBUTE TO ITS WORK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 17.

Recd. 8 a.m., March 26.

Lady Willingdon has written to the Young Women's Christian Association, paying a tribute to the work of the Association in Bombay. She says, they have a splendid organisation always ready to help in any good work. The nurses' clubs in Bombay and Mesopotamia are a great boon to many.

POLES V. UKRAINIANS.

UKRAINIAN REVERSE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 21.

WARSAW.—After a five days desperate fighting the Polish forces pierced the lines of the Ukrainians who are besieging Lemberg held by the Poles and entered the town. The Ukrainians are being vigorously pursued. The Poles captured many prisoners, guns, machine guns and booty.

SIR JOHN COWAN'S NEW VENTURE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 13.

Recd. 1 a.m., March 27.

The "Times" understands that Sir John Cowans, is taking up a leading position in a great industrial enterprise and pays a high tribute to his work during the war.

BIKANIR AND SINHA RETURN TO PARIS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 12.

The Maharaja of Bikanir and Lord Sinha returned to Paris.

GUALIOR SPRING MEETING.

LAST DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, March 26.

The Gwalior Spring Meeting came to a conclusion to-day and his Highness the Maharaja Scindia is to be congratulated on the successful termination of the three days' events. There was a marked increase in the day's attendance and though very few favourites came off, the day's racing was very interesting. There was a little element of discord however, when Mr. Goculdass' Sunglare was declared winner. Objection was taken by those acting on behalf of Billy Bawn on the ground of bumping and after inquiry lasting for over ten minutes the objection was overruled. This was the first win of Mr. Goculdass in Gwalior and it was quickly followed in the next race. Marauder winning by half a length in the seven fudlong race. His Lemon went hot favourite in the next but the best was not even placed. In the last race however his Salsette started favourite and won comfortably by two lengths. After the day's events were over his Highness the Maharaja distributed the cups to the winners.

THE SHEOPURI PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's MUNDERAH'S PRIDE, 7-7, Japheth .....
Mr. M. Gorpade's MAIDEN PALM, 9-3, Ruiz .....
H. H. the Maharaja of Scindia's BLACK STONE, 8-7, Barnett .....
Mr. Bennett's BAHADUR, 7-0, Mujeed .....
Also ran:—R. G. 7-11, and Bahadur 7-0.
The race:—Won by a short head, 1¼ lengths between second and third.
Time:—2 mins 15 secs.
Betting:—6 to 4 Munderah's Pride, 5 to 4 Maiden Palm, 4 to 1 Black Stone.

THE SIR E. JOHN CUP. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner, a cup value Rs. 500; and Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.
Mr. A. Hazemy's ALL JOY, 7-11, Collis ... 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's MARMORA, 8-2, Ruiz .....
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's MY ROYAL, 7-9, Japheth .....
Mr. Kalicharan's GARLAND, 8-13, Purtoosingh .....
Also ran:—Union Jack 9-5, Diamond King 8-9, Financier 7-13, Mubrook 7-11
Did not run:—Battleaxe 9-2 Powder Puff 8-9.
Betting:—5 to 1 All Joy, 10 to 1 Marmora, 2 to 1 My Royal.
The race:—Won by a head, neck between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 37 secs.

THE ARAB SELLING PLATE.—Distance furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200
Mr. Yussuff Hohally's LAHAMOOD, 7-7, Mujeed .....
Messrs. A. Hazemy and Holmes' BRINDISI, 6-7, Maloo Ramjee .....
Mr. M. Goculdass' MAURITIUS, 6-12, Purtoosingh .....
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's MUNSEE, 7-7, Karim Khan .....
Also ran:—Fao 6-12.
Did not run:—Markhor 7-7
Betting:—3 to 1 Lahamood, 20 to 1 Brindisi, 5 to 4 Mauritius.
The race:—Won by 3½ lengths, 4 lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 24⅘ secs.

THE JAI BILAS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.
Mr. M. Goculdass' SUNGLARE, 6-7, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Downes' BILLY BAWN, 9-9, Barnett ...
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's DOWNEY BOY, 7-11, Morris .....
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's DOLLET, 8-11, Collis
Did not run:—Le Soleil 8-12, Negligee 6-7.
Also ran:—Vice Chamberlain 9-13, Lebanon 8-11, Mousme 8-7, Arras 6-7.
Betting:—3 to 1 Downey Boy, 2 to 1 Billy Bawn, 5 to 1 Vice Chamberlain and Dollet, 8 to 1 Sunglare and Mousme.
An objection against winner overruled.
The race:—Won by 3/4 length, 2½ lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min 15 2/5 secs.

THE SIR E. JOHN CUP. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner a cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.
Mr. M. Goculdass' MARAUDER, 8-6, Trahan
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's CHESTER, 9-0, Japheth .....
Mr. Mahomed Jamal's WALTER, 9-0, Barnett .....
Mr. Bennett's FINAL SHOT, 8-12, Mujeed
Also ran:—Otherwise 9-4, Minion 8-0, Ritchie 7-12, Plum Tree 7-7, Rajputana 7-5.
Betting:—5 to 2 Marauder, 3 to 1 Chester, 3 to 1 Walter.
The race:—Won by ¼ length, neck between second and third.
Time:—1 min 30 secs.

THE MORAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's VERRES, 9-3, Morris ...
Mr. L. Ahmed's LE SOLEIL, 7-8, Easton ...
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PRIMIERE, 9-11, Ruiz .....
Mr. M. Goculdass' GIPSY'S ADVICE, 7-7, Purtoosingh .....
Also ran:—Little Torut 9-13 Claim A 9-1 Treddle 9-0, Lemon 8-4, Athlete 8-2, Santicola 7-9, Golden Stream 6-11.
Betting:—3 to 1 Verres, 4 to 1 Little Trout and Premiere, 6 to 1 Santicola, and Le Soleil. 3 to 1 Premiere.
The race:—Won by ¼ length, 1 length between second and third.
Time:—1 min 28 1/5 secs.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.
Mr. M. Goculdass' SALSETTE, 7-12, Purtoosingh .....
H. H. the Maharanee of Cooch Behar's UNION JACK, 9-12, Trenoweth .....
Mr. Rambhoy Kasibhoy's HURMAN, 7-12, Japheth .....
Mr. H. G. Alby's AJMER, 8-0, White .....
Also ran:—Bluey Lee 9-4, Rainbow 8-7, All Joy 8-6, Marconigram 6-7.
Betting:—2 to 1 Salsette, 4 to 1 Union Jack, 3 to 1 Hurman and Rainbow.
The race:—Won by 2 lengths 2½ lengths between second and third.
Time:—2 mins 258 4/5 secs.

BARRACKPORE STRING MEETING.

THIRD DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

Again there was a card of six events. Although the racing took place in midweek there was no falling off in attendance. The heat was oppressive and the dust proved a nuisance. Mr. Bartleet succeeded in capturing the Barrackpore Spring Cup with his maresado.

Details:—

THE MECCA PLATE:—7 furlongs.
Mr. Alibo's BLACK FRIAR, 12-0, Barker. 1
Mr. Butt's EMMIE, 8-7, Kees 2
Mr. Mack's SANDBAG, 8-6, Marland 3
Also ran:—Mungar 8-9, Lady Jane 10-9, Post Entry 9-4, Yellow Girl 8-9, Jove 8-8.
Betting:—7 to 4 on Black Friar, fours Mungar, fives Post Entry, fifteens Jove Emmie and Sandbag, twentyfives others.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 22 and Rs. 47.
The race:—Off a good start Sandbag showed out prominently with Emmie next Black Friar who was lying bending passed them all in straight winning easily by 4 1/2 lengths neck between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1 min. 40 3/5 secs.

THE AMINGAON PLATE.—6 furlongs.
Mr. Bartleet's COUNTESS CASTLE, 9-0, Lynch 1
Mr. Dowson's THE PRODIGAL, 8-3, White. 2
Lt.-Col. Smith's SPEAK THE TRUTH, 9-1, Marland 3
Also ran:—Pyramid 9-3, Zelia 7-12, Clematis 7-0.
Betting:—Evens Countess Castle, twos Zelia fives The Prodigal eights Speak The Truth ten Pyramid thirtees other.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 26.
The race:—Speak The Truth and the Prodigal were first to show out followed by Countess Castle. Speak The Truth compounded two furlongs from home. After a tight finish Countess Castle beat the Prodigal by 1 3/4 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1 min. 17 secs.

THE PLASSEY PLATE.—6 furlongs.
Mr. Pettitt's LADAVON, 9-8, Mr. Dudley. 1
Mr. Brierley's WELSH APPLE, 8-10, Walker 2
Mr. Bartleet's DONT WORRY, 10-8, Lynch. 3
Also ran:—Pistol Rod 8-9, Tempest 10-13, All Bey 9-9, Slave Girl 8-5.
Betting:—5 to 4 on Don't Worry 3 to 2 Tempest fives Ladavon tens Welsh Apple twenties others.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 81. Places Rs. 38 and 36.
The race:—Ladavon and Tempest began quickest with Dont Worry lying in rear. Latter made up ground fast but again died off in straight Ladavon won by a length 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1 min. 19 secs.

THE BARRACKPORE SPRING CUP.—1 1/2 miles.
Mr. Bartleet's MAREADO, 8-8, Fenton 1
Mr. Bartleet's SUNGREBE, 9-4, Lynch 2
Mr. Choraria's GLENCAIRNIE, 8-1, Kees. 3
Also ran:—St. Andrews 8-12, BlacEmailer 10-0, Miss Slasher 9-10, Idewild 8-6, Miss Drake 8-5, Pierrot 7-7, Watch 7-3.
Betting:—Twos Sungrebe, fours Miss Slasher, and Miss Drake, fives Blackmailer, sixes Mareado led for a short while, and then the latter
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 99. Places Rs. 38, Rs. 19 and Rs 28.
The race:—Miss Slasher dwelt at the start and lost three lengths, and Sungrebe and Mareado led for a short while, and then latter went on his own nearing home. Sungrebe challenged the leader but he managed to win by 3/4 length, ½ length between second and third.
Time:—2 mins 40 2/5 secs
THE AMINGAON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Conningham's FEATHERED LIFE, 8-4, Young 1
Mr. Hiles' SABINARD, 8-6, Marland 2
Mr. Rae's VERST, 8-3, Kees 3
Also ran:—Andoversford 8-9, Lillie Bridge 8-11, Fisco 8-6, Alannah 8-5.
Betting:—5 to 2 Lillie Bridge and Alannah, fours Andoversford, fives Verst and Sabinard, sixes Feathered Life, fifteens the others.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 74. Places Rs. 26 and Rs. 20.
The race:—Verst was quickest away, he was followed by Sabinard who seemed to have won the race when Feathered Life came with a rattle, and won by a neck, ½ length between second and third.
Time:—1 min 16 4/5 secs.

THE SEALDAH MAIDEN PONY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Alibo's CHEEKY GIRL, 11-1, Barker ... 1
Mr. Luddy's KILLEEN, 10-12, White 2
Major Edward's QUALITY, 11-7, Mr. Hiles ... 3
Also ran:—Gun Carriage 11-7, Cheerio 11-1, Merlin Lass 10-4, Mandir 7-4.
Betting:—6 to 4 Cheeky Girl, 9 to 2 Killeen, fours Quality, twenties the others.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 18. Places Rs 14, and Rs. 17.
The race:—Cheeky Girl led all through and won by 1¼ lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min 17 secs.

BUREAUCRATIC PROCEDURE.

CAUSE OF DISCONTENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 23.

Recd. 7-15 p.m., Mar. 26.

Newspapers attribute the resistance of the railwaymen's discontent largely to the bureaucratic procedure adopted in negotiating with their delegates. They contrast with this the bold publicity in the Coal Commission enquiry which made the miners' strike almost unthinkable. This enquiry is hailed as epoch-making and its results are regarded as so successful that this method is bound to be applied to other intractable labour problems enabling Britain once more to give the world a lead in showing how to secure social peace and justice.

Mr. Barnes in an article in a Sunday paper points out that the recent concessions in hours and wages have not altogether been extorted by Trade Unions, but are due to a larger outlook and a new note of humanity on the part of employers as a result of common sufferings during the war.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 18.

Recd. 1 a.m., March 27.

Messrs. Montagu's report says:—No fresh development in the market. The Shanghai Exchange has recovered to 4/7⅛ a tael.

TOWN HALL MEETING

TO SUPPORT

Patel's Hindu Marriage Bill

ON

Wednesday, 2nd April at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALWAD presiding.

ALL SUPPORTERS OF THE BILL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL TO ONE CRORE

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of India was held yesterday, in Bombay, Mr. A. J. Bilimoria presiding.

The Chairman said:

"We meet this evening for the purpose of passing Special Resolutions with regard to the increase in the Bank's Capital, in terms of the Notice circulated to you.

In this connection, it would be interesting to many of you to note the growth of our Bank's Capital from time to time. We commenced in 1911, with a Capital of Rs. 20,00,000, which in 1912, was increased to Rs. 30,00,000. In 1917, it was increased to its authorised issue, viz., Rs. 50,00,000, and to-day, we have met here to consider the advisability of further increasing it to the figure of one crore.

As already intimated to you, the proposed issue of 100,000 shares at the rate of Rs. 5 premium per share will bring in the sum of Rs. 5,00,000, as profit, which will be added to the Bank's Reserve Fund and which will then amount to Rs. 11,00,000. This increase in Capital and Reserve will naturally lead to an increase in the Bank's business considerably and will tend to give further security and strength to the Bank's Depositors."

The following resolutions were then carried:—

Resolution No. 1.—"That the Capital of the Company, which at present consists of 50 lakhs of rupees divided into one lakh shares of Rs. 50 each, be increased to rupees one crore by the creation of one lakh additional ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the existing ordinary shares in the Company."

Resolution No. 2.—"That the said one lakh ordinary shares be issued at a premium of Rs. 5, each, per share and be offered in the first instance to the members of the Company in proportion to the number of ordinary shares held by them respectively."

Resolution No. 3.—"That the following article be substituted in place of Article 5, in the Articles of Association:—

". The capital of the Company shall be rupees one crore divided into 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 50 each."

ACUTE FAMINE CONDITIONS IN KATHIAWAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We deputed in February last one Volunteer to report the actual state of circumstances in the Famine-stricken area in Kathiawar. His work was restricted to the Depressed Classes only. Accordingly he started his work in the Province of Amreli. During the period of two months he visited 61 villages. The persons requising immediate help in those villages are 331; 91 of them are infirm and old, 15 blind, 5 cripples. There are 121 infants and children who are dependent on their poor parents. 99 of them earn their bread but that is not sufficient to keep them above water.

It will be clear from the above figures that, as far asthat side of the province is concerned, not less than 331 souls need help immediately. At least 200 maunds of corn (or Rs. 1,000 for the stuff) will be required per month. Over and above this, they are in a seminaked condition and the sight is simply pitiable.

In the relief work, a male labourer gets 4 annas and a female one earns 3 and 6 pies. A child gets 2 annas and 6 pies per day provided the work put in by the individual comes to the standard of work settled previously. Naturally under so many disadvantages, it is not possible for them to reach "the standard" to get full wages and the earnings therefore decline in proportion. In Dhari Taluka, wages of male and female workers range from 5 annas to 3 annas.

Many of the famine-striken persons earn their starvation living by selling fuel wood etc. Bhungis are the employees of the local municipalities which pay them from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 per month! This forces them to fill their stomachs with low quality of boiled rice, gram mixed with weeds and grass.

To conclude, this letter of appeal has not been varnished with any exaggeration whatsoever. The facts are too ghastly to need any colouring. This cry of the poor, we are sure, will penetrate the hearts of your readers and will rouse them to their sense of responsibility and humanity to serve as much as they can with money or materials their stricken brethren.—Yours, etc.,

CHAMAN ROY B. JOSHI.
Servants of India Society.
SAMANT NANJI MARWADI.
Hon. Workers, Depressed Class Famine Relief Fund.
Bombay, 25th March 1919.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible hand-writing, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PEREIRA.—Roque Stevens of 50 Matharpacady. Funeral will leave his residence at 5 p.m. (S. T.). Relations and friends will kindly accept this the only intimation.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

JUSTICE.—We cannot deal with such untidy manuscript.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 27th March, 1919.

SATYAGRAHA AND ITS CRITICS.

The so-called saviours of the Reform Scheme met recently in Allahabad and formed themselves into a Liberal Association. These things are going on, it appears, by order all over the country, and if the seceders had confined themselves to the task before them, their doings would not have called for any serious notice. The Hon. Mr. Shastri, the hero of Clause No. XII, was specially present on the occasion and had the goodness to accuse some of his opponents of indulging in "intemperate expressions." If Mr. Shastri had looked about him he would have seen some who could give lessons to others in this art. When their faces are turned towards Government, seceders, of course, never forget to add the word "respectfully" to the word "strongly" and sing in and out of season of their readiness to cooperate with Government. But Mr. Shastri himself must admit that he and his friends cannot boast of having been temperate and moderate while speaking of their opponents. If the seceders have been the objects of severe criticism, it is solely due to their own conduct. And in our opinion Mr. Shastri need not have gone out of the way to try to hold up the Nationalists to public ridicule by gratuitously fathering upon them the charge of being intemperate, while indirectly reserving all the moderation in the world to himself. Mr. Shastri predicted a great future for his party if the Reforms were not whittled down. We do not wish to disturb Mr. Shastri's self-glorification and may be, if all these "ifs" are turned into certainties, his roseate dreams may come true. But so far as we can see Mr. Shastri and his friends will have to look to nomination in the coming days rather than to election. It was a party gathering and we do not wish to be hard upon Mr. Shastri for indulging in some exaggerations. But where was the occasion to make a concerted attack upon Mr. Gandhi for initiating the Satyagraha movement? Dr. Sapru who presided, declared himself against Satyagraha, not because he thought that Mr. Gandhi would lead them into a dangerous position but because "it might complicate the situation." Mr. Shastri, of course, did not miss the opportunity to declare that the attitude of his party was one of cooperation wherever possible and criticism, and even opposition where necessary. Is Mr. Shastri quite sure that this is not a little bit 'intemperate'? What party in India does not accept this role of cooperation where possible and opposition where necessary? This principle is no monopoly of the so-called Moderates. We are all willing to cooperate but cooperation is a thing that requires two partners. Has Mr. Shastri cared to inquire whether Government is willing to cooperate? The Moderates presented a steel wall of opposition against the Rowlatt Act. Did Government yield, did it advance to meet half-way its friends eager to cooperate wherever possible? We do not see there is much chance even for Mr. Shastri to cooperate in such an atmosphere.

But to return to Satyagraha, Mr. Shastri did not doubt Mr. Gandhi's motive. He could not say Mr. Gandhi was hasty, because Mr. Gandhi was not the man to do anything hastily. But he said that Satyagraha was politically wrong. In the Imperial Legislative Council, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea proclaimed that the Rowlatt Act was a lawless law. But the "Bengalee" now says that Satyagraha will stiffen opposition in England and thus jeopardise the Reform Scheme. If we put together all these things, it appears that the Moderate opposition to Satyagraha is partly at least influenced by the fears it entertains of its effect on the Reform Scheme. The nervousness of the seceders about th safety of the scheme has led them into many blunders. Firstly they would not suggest the necessary changes and they would not stick to them. They made also the abject declaration that they were willing to accept the scheme as it stood, an idea that was not even entertained by the framers. The framers say the scheme is a fluid one and the seceders are willing to have it a rigid one. What opposition there is in England, there will be, even if the Moderates go on their knees. Do the Moderates seriously argue that we must give up a just and righteous agitation in order to conciliate or win over the opposition in England? If that be their idea, the Moderates lost a capital opportunity when the Rowlatt Bills were presented to the Council. Why did they not swallow them, why did they protest till the very end against the Bills? Did they calculate what effect their opposition in the Council would have on the scheme? This bug-bear, which the Moderates now want to raise against Satyagraha, did it not exist at the time when the passionate eloquence of Messrs. Shastri, Surendranath and Sapru flowed in the Council? But they opposed the hateful measures and Mr. Shastri threatened unparalleled agitation afterwards if they were passed. Now they cannot take up a stand against Satyagraha on this ground and try to frighten the people away from it. We do not believe that opposition to the Rowlatt Bills in or out of the Council will have any adverse effect on the fate of the reforms. If at all, it may have a good effect and we think it will better our chances. If, on the contrary, we had accepted whatever the Rowlatt report based on *ex parte* evidence said and whatever the bureaucracy moved in accordance with its recommendations, we would have irritrievably ruined our chances. We cannot put up with false charges and submit to unheard-of repressive measures lest the Reform Scheme be injured. The danger to the reforms comes from the Rowlatt report and the Rowlatt Act themselves and not from honest and just opposition to the report and the measures. The Sydenham gang bases its agitation on the Rowlatt report and urges that reforms should not be granted. What is to be our answer? If the Moderates, after the strenuous exercise they had in the Council, keep quiet, will the Sydenham gang be conciliated?

The Moderates have opposed the Rowlatt Act fo a man and if they are honest in their opposition and if their words came not from their lips but from their heart, they are bound to carry on an undying opposition to the Rowlatt Act till it is removed from the statute book. They may not take to Satyagraha, it is for them to choose their methods, but they cannot honestly take the Rowlatt Bills lying down. Their opposition could not end on the 21st of March last. There are things which a nation cannot accept even if the whole world were offered to it, and the Rowlatt Act is one of them. What Mr. Shastri said was perfectly true; reforms would be a mockery coupled with the Rowlatt Bills. And for the sake of this mockery, are the Moderates going to wean the country from Satyagraha? Mr. Gandhi has considered all the circumstances and come to the right conclusion that Satyagraha is the only weapon that could be successfully used to get the Rowlatt Acts repealed. He wants to conquer physical force by Soul Force. Satyagraha has absolutely nothing to do with violence. Satyagrahis declare:—

"We further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property."

It is by suffering themselves and not by making others suffer that Satyagrahis hope to win. Those who do not accept their faith and those who cannot follow them should stand aside and should not try to weaken the country by pitiful and futile opposition to the resolve to get the Acts repealed by resorting to Satyagraha.

THE LANDLORDS' CITADEL.

The last meeting of the old Corporation was held on Monday and the business transacted then amply justified the charge that has often been made that it was a citadel of landlords. The question of the amendment of the Municipal Building Bye-laws, which has long remained over, was discussed at immense length, and Mr. C. V. Mehta's motion, to approve and adopt the report of the Committee appointed to revise the Building Bye-laws, was carried by an overwhelming majority of 27 against 5, in spite of the fact that a very strong case had been made out against the motion. It will be remembered that the report of the Committee, which we published on the 14th instant, made recommendations which by no means provided the best method of securing the object with which a revision of the Bye-laws was undertaken. It was on the 22nd January, 1912, that Mr. G. O. W. Dunn moved a proposition that, with a view to preventing, as far as possible, the formation of insanitary areas within the city, the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 required to be amended, in order to ensure that buildings thereafter constructed should abut on a sufficiency of open space, whether exterior or interior, and that the extent to which any site might thereafter be legally covered by buildings, should be limited to such proportion of the whole area of the site as might secure a sufficiency of light and air to the intended building as well as to buildings adjacent thereto. This proposition by a resolution of the same date was referred to a Committee for report. The Committee in their report of 15th September, 1914, pointed out that Mr. Dunn had confined his attention to buildings to be constructed in future but that they found it desirable to make recommendations covering both the existing and contemplated buildings, "*as it was at least as important to prevent things going from bad to worse in areas already built over as to secure the sanitary development of areas not yet built over*" (italics ours). The Committee recommended certain amendments, one of them being what has been known as the 63½ deg. rule, "which requires, roughly, that the open space between two houses which have rooms depending on that space for their lighting and ventilation shall be at least half as broad as the higher of the abutting houses is high, so that the lowest rooms receive light at an angle of 2 to 1." The Committee recommended that the rule should be applied both in the case of new buildings and of old ones whenever they were enlarged, reconstructed, or subjected to substantial alterations in the nature of necessary repairs. On 12th October, 1914, the Corporation accepted all the recommendations except this important one made for application to existing buildings, which was referred back to the Committee for reconsideration. The Municipal Commissioner submitted a draft bye-law to the Corporation for the application of the 63½ deg. rule to new buildings which was also referred to the Committee on 15th January, 1917. This, however, was accepted by the Corporation on 25th July, 1918, on the recommendation of the Committee, "subject to the modification that the bye-law should be applied to such buildings or parts of a building as are erected on land previous'y unbuilt upon or upon land which if previously built upon has had erections on it of a temporary character only."

The Committee again considered the question of the application of the 63½ deg. rule to existing buildings and came to the conclusion that it would be a hardship on owners of houses. They therefore made alternative recommendations. This report was again referred back to the Committee on 5th August, 1918, for reconsideration. The Committee again revised their recommendations in their report, which came up for discussion before the Corporation on the 21st instant, when Mr. C. V. Mehta moved his proposition, which was seconded by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia. Dissenting minutes were attached to this report by Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir, J. A. Wadia, J. B. Petit and Dr. J. J. Cursetji. Mr. Wadia pointed out that the Committee, which had with practical unanaimity agreed in 1914, under Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's able guidance, to apply the rule all round, had changed later under Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah's guidance. He exposed the tender solicitude evinced by the Committee for the interests of the slum landlords and the 'heartlessness' shown towards the occupants of the houses! It is preposterous that under conditions obtaining in this city, where numbers are suffering owing to ill-ventilated and ill-lighted houses, the consideration of landlords who have fed fat on poor tenants should have weighed so far with the Corporation as to ensure Mr. Mehta's proposition being carried. It almost takes one's breath away to read Dr. Sukhia's argument that the acceptance of any amendments to the proposals of the Committee would be tantamount to a confiscation of the property of the rate-payers, and that 50 or 60 out of 100 houses were of such width and breadth that if, having open space, as proposed in the amendments, was insisted on there would be practically no room left for habitation! Dr. Sukhia, as a landlord, seems to have very little concern for the sanitary needs of the city, which, however, ought to be patent to him as a doctor. It is a matter of bitter experience in this city that dwelling places are woefully insanitary and it ill behoves the Civic Fathers, whose business it is to attend to the welfare of the inhabitants of the city, to favour the landlord class, which has been making its piles of money from the suffering tenants. It is regrettable in the extreme that regard for the welfare of the large tenant population has been thrown to the winds, while landlords' interests have been meticulously guarded. The situation has its own poignant moral which, we trust, will not be lost upon the new Corporation that is to meet on the 3rd proximo.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Joseph Baptista.

Mr. Joseph Baptista is to land to-day in Bombay after a long and continued stay in England. He has worked most strenuously and carried on a vigorous agitation in the cause of Indian Home Rule in England. He comes with first-hand knowledge of conditions in Britain and his presence among us will be of great value. We accord him a hearty welcome.

Lucky Sir Valentine!

In his argument in the Chirol Libel Case Sir Edward Carson said that a verdict favour of the plaintiff would make the position of the white officials in India impossible We knew from circumstantial evidence that some of the aforesaid officials took something more than a passive interest on behalf of the defendant. Now we have direct and additional evidence in the admission of Sir Valentine Chirol when examined as a witness in the case. We extract the following passage from the report:—

Sir John asked witness if he was not being assisted in this matter by Mr. Robertson, of the India Office.

Witness—Certainly not.

But you are being assisted in this matter by officials of the India Office, are you not?—I am only being assisted by one officer of the India Office, a Mr. Montgomery.

We think we have heard of Mr. Robertson, but concerning this Mr. Montgomery, Sir Valentine was mystifyingly reserved, describing him as "a Mr. Montgomery" of the India Office. We do not care to take the trouble of identifying him, as it is enough to know that an officer of the India Office was spared to assist Sir Valentine Chirol. The India Office establishment is supported by the tax-payers of India, and it is only part of the irony of things that Sir Valentine Chirol should get officers paid by Indians to assist him!

British Industrial Crisis.

The Triple Alliance of Labour is on the whole as strong as ever, but the Railwaymen are the most unbending. The disorderly manner in which cables arrive makes the story of the crisis somewhat difficult to trace, but the message dated 24th shows that negotiations between the Executive Committee and the Men's Unions have not yet broken down and that there is hope of settlement. Mr. Lloyd George is still in Paris, his intention being that he should go and directly intervene if the Cabinet urged him to return to London. Messages despatched on the 20th of March show that on that day there was serious danger of a rupture; on the 21st the Railwaymen rejected the terms offered by Government, but no breach took place, while subsequent cables indicate that negotiations are proceeding apace. The Industrial Committee has recommended an eight-hour day and a minimum wage for all workers, but the trouble is that Railwaymen have not yet agreed to accept any offer.

India and Indemnities.

"Canada has completed her war-costs bill and will shortly submit it to the Reparation Commission"—so says a cable booked on March 21st. Now that the Reparation Commission has completed the list of claims, it may be presumed that Canada's bill is, wholly or partly, included in the total amount. Canada's bill is between three hundred to four hundred millions sterling. Even little Portugal's bill of indemnity amounts to 120 millions. The fighting contribution of India is certainly more than that of Portugal and, we believe, not less than that of Canada. We wonder at what amount the reparation due to India has been assessed. The delegates of the Government of India must in reason have submitted the estimate of India's actual costs and demanded that in the general scheme of reimbursement her claims should not be forgotten. We do not believe in the feasibility of realising punitive indemnities by direct payment, unless the appropriation of territory be inerpreted as such. If other countries are going to be indemnified, it will be nothing short of betrayal if India be dismissed with costs.

The Fate of Weaker Nations.

British and Dominion delegates have agreed that the question of equality of treatment to all nationalities throughout the world is not a matter for the League of Nations. This is a most significant announcement and amounts to a declaration of antagonism against weaker nationalities who, when oppressed within the limits of a country, will have no appeal to make beyond the judgment of the oppressor. Every Government has undoubtedly got the right to order its own affairs, but if the League of Nations is not to be vested with the authority to demand that smaller races should have their own limits of freedom and opportunity for growth it will be sealing the fate of misery for them. Now that the smaller nations of Europe are free to exercise the right of self-determination, occasions for the future interference of the League in the interests of persecuted minorities are brought to a minimum in Europe. The denial of the right of self-determination to non-European countries entitles them to some sort of protection from the League of Nations so that the savage nationalism of dominant races may not be allowed to destroy their chances of growth.

The Open-door in Asia.

Australia aims at building up as rapidly as possible an All-British population of fifteen millions and therefore claims the right to exclude Asiatics. Reciprocal rights for other countries are, of course, ineffective so long as they do not have national Governments. The consequence is that, while Asiatic races remain compulsorily locked up in their countries, they are not safe from the incursions of the very people who bar the door against them. And what of the rights of non-European people already resident in the colonies? The ambition of having an All-British population in this place and in that, means the gradual extirpation of other races who are guilty of nothing more than the inexpliable sin of not being born in Britain. Australians can become Lieutenant-Governors in India, but Indians may not step into Australia! A government may have the right to say who should immigrate into a country, but the helpless condition of some nations makes the unrestrained exercise of the right by stronger races a peril of the first magnitude. At least in the matter of hostile legislation, the League should reserve to itself revisory power, since the fate of coloured peoples is an All-World problem.

I. D. P.

TEMPORARY EXTENSION.

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 26.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Yate, Dr. Fisher stated that the object proposed by the temporary extension of the present Indian Defence Force was to enable the new Defence Force to be fully constituted before the present regulations ended.

Dr. Fisher also stated that the Secretary of State was prepared to consider favourably the claim to a passage by Transport wherever an ex-Officer of the Indian Army Reserve might be compelled, owing to wounds or illness contracted on service, to visit England. He was also prepared to consider favourably the grant of indulgence passages to England to same Officers when Transport service was again under his control.

LANDING OF POLISH TROOPS AT DANZIG.

MILITARY RESISTANCE FORESHADOWED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 22.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that the press foreshadows a military resistance if the landing of the Polish troops at Danzig is attempted and alternatively threatens not to attend the Versailles Peace Conference.

LABOUR OUTLOOK

RAILWAYMEN REJECT GOVERNMENT'S OFFER.

MINERS MORE CONCILIATORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-40 p.m., March 21.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., March 26.

The Railwaymen have rejected the Government's offer.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 26.

Duscussions continued to-day between Sir A. Stanley, the railway executive committee, and the committees of both the railway unions. A further meeting will take place to-morrow.

DECISION OF MINERS' CONFERENCE.

ADVICE TO CONTINUE WORK PENDING NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., March 26.

The Railwaymen's delegates discussed the Government's offer last evening and adjourned till this morning, when they will consider their reply. Mr. Thomas at ten in the evening went to the Board of Trade, where he conferred with the members of the railway executive for an hour.

The executive of the Miners' Federation discussed the Commission's report, but declined to make a statement beyond saying the situation was very serious and the decision rested with the Miners' Conference to-day.

Members in the House of Commons' Lobby expressed appreciation of the impartiality and tactfulness of the chairman's report. They regarded the concessions offered to miners as substantial. The issue is awaited anxiously.

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., March 26.

The conference of miners' delegates has adjourned until the 26th, after advising the miners to continue work pending negotiations with Government for modifications of the proposals in Justice Sankey's report.

COAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

MR. BONAR LAW'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that three reports of the Coal Commission had been signed and submitted to His Majesty. Mr. Bonar Law had just received copies and had summoned the Cabinet for that afternoon to deal with the matter. He hoped it would be possible to make a statement in the House that night.

He stated that Government had definitely proposed that the wages, including the war bonus, for railwaymen should be retained at the present level until the end of 1919, but the men demanded increases involving an additional ten million sterling. This was very serious, because some addition to the railway rates was already inevitable under the Transport Bill.

In conclusion, he declared that the miners' leaders had never before had such an opportunity. If they rejected it, it would be the greatest mistake ever made by the leaders of a great industry. He again emphasised that the strike would be a strike against the State and not one merely between employees and employers.

RAILWAY SITUATION SERIOUS.

MR. THOMAS' OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., March 26.

The members of the consulative committee of the Labour Triple Alliance were conferring until late last night.

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., March 26.

Mr. Thomas, on his return from France conferred with his executive and subsequently with the members of the Railway Executive. Negotiations between the two executives will be resumed to-day. It is announced that Mr. Thomas regards the railway situation as very serious.

8-HOUR DAY AND MINIMUM WAGE.

RECOMMENDED BY PREMIER'S COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., March 26.

The Committee appointed by the Industrial Conference and established by the Premier to enquire into the questions of hours and wages has completed its report. It unanimously recommends the adoption of an eight hour day in all industries and a minium wage for all workers.

PREMIER ON INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 26.

PARIS.—Mr. Lloyd George in a statement to the journalists said the world needed peace, therefore he was remaining in Paris unless any unexpected development occurred in the industrial situation, because any action on his part delaying peace would prolong the industrial unrest. Moreover, in the face of Justice Sankey's report it was impossible to conceive the miners taking violent action.

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 26.

The representatives of the Government, the railway executive committee and the railway unions to-day reviewed the whole concessions offered by the Government and reached the agreed interpretations of them. If the railwaymen's unions ratify the terms, the negotiations on the remaining items of the programme will be continued immediately, Government undertaking that every effort shall be made to secure a fair and speedy settlement of them.

SLUMP IN BRITISH COTTON TRADE.

RAISING OF BLOCKADE URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., March 26.

In the House of Commons Mr. Stoker suggested that in view of the almost total cessation of movement in the cotton trade and consequent scarcity of work, the free entry of cotton goods into Scandinavia, Denmark and Holland should be permitted.

Mr. Harmsworth replied that the abrogation of the blockade arrangements could only be carried out with the consent of the Allies. All Associated Governments considered it necessary at present for reasons of policy to maintain the blockade, but they were fully alive to the not unnatural irritation in Britain and as soon as it had served its purpose as an important lever for obtaining the enemy's acceptance and execution of the Allies' terms, Government would welcome the possibility of removing the blockade restrictions.

RESTRICTIONS ON BRITISH EXPORTS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 26.

Replying to Mr. George Lambert, in the House of Commons, who appealed to the Government to remove the restrictions on the export trade, Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that the Government's policy was to abolish control and Government interference as soon as possible. Much progress had already been made. The export of cotton goods was free except to the blockaded countries, restrictions in regard to which were maintained for reasons of inter-Allied policy. The sooner the blockade was raised, the better we should be pleased.

The Government would do all it could to promote and increase production and export trade, by which the great burdens ahead could alone be borne. They trusted that the industry would not be plunged into strife at a moment when all parties ought to be co-operating to increase production in order that the State might safely emerge from its perils.

EMPLOYMENT FOR DEMOBILISED SOLDIERS.

637,000 MEN ALREADY PLACED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Wardle stated that Government was paying 992,000 unemployed donations, of which 435,000 were to men, including 165,000 ex-soldiers. Employment had been found for 75 per cent. of the demobilised soldiers, of whom 637,000 had been placed. Forty-five per cent. of male civilians and 30 per cent. of women had been placed.

REPARATION CLAIMS

16,000 MILLIONS SPREAD OVER 40 YEARS.

PARIS COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 26.

PARIS.—The Reparation Committee has reduced the reparation claims to 8,000 millions sterling. On this basis the principle and interest would amount to 16,000 millions spread over a period of forty years. On the other hand, the German resources, according to American experts, are approximately 2,400 millions sterling, including the resources outside Germany totalling 1,600 millions, which comprise merchantmen, railways, mines in Alsace-Lorraine, coal and iron in the Saar valley, foreign securities and Government property in the late colonies. The commission regards these outside resources as subject to confiscation, hence at least 1,600 millions should be immediately available for liquidation of Allied war losses

BASIS OF ALLOTMENT.

How the balance is to be obtained is at present not settled. The British and American view is inclined to permit Germany to resume her industrial activities, from which it is estimated that 60 millions annually could be earmarked to wipe out the outstanding indebtedness. Broadly, the British delegates desire the allotment of damages among the Allies on the basis of war costs. France has suffered the heaviest material losses, but Britain imposed the largest burden of taxation upon her people.

CANADA'S WAR COSTS BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., March 26.

PARIS.—Canada has completed the war costs bill and will shortly submit it to the reparation commission. It is understood that the Bill amounts to between three and four hundred millions sterling. Portugal's war indemnity amounts to 120 million sterling.

VIEWS OF NEUTRALS ON THE COVENANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 26.

PARIS.—Six members of the League of Nations Commission, Lord Robert Cecil, Colonel House, M. Leon Bourgeois, M. Venizelos, M. Hymans and M. Vesnics have been appointed to hear the views of the neutral representatives on the League Covenant, to-morrow. The first full meeting of the League Commission with President Wilson presiding will be held on the 22nd March to discuss the amendments and suggestions proposed by the neutrals and the Powers represented at the Conference. After that the Commission will sit continuously. It is anticipated that the final text of the League Covenant will be ready for signature before the preliminary peace treaty.

NEUTRALS' AMENDMENTS TO COVENANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., March 26.

A communique from Paris states that representatives of thirteen Neutral States were received informally this afternoon by a small committee of the Commission of the League of Nations. The first fifteen articles of the draft Covenant were examined and a number of amendments proposed by the representatives of the various Neutral States. It is hoped that the examination of the remaining articles will be concluded to-morrow and that the League of Nations' Commission will begin the consideration of the suggested amendments on Saturday.

DOMINIONS AND LEAGUE'S DELIBERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., March 26.

A telegram to the "Morning Post" from Paris says Sir Robert Borden submitted to the British delegation a memorandum on the League of Nations to the effect that the British Dominions do not feel that they should take the responsibility of entering into the decisions on the differences between European nations where the Empire is not directly involved.

The memorandum is supported by the American delegation. It will not be submitted until after consultation with Australia, but Mr. Hughes points out that this does not imply that Australia disagrees with it.

RHINE AS FRANCE'S BOUNDARY.

MARSHAL FOCH EMPHASISES CLAIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 26.

PARIS.—Interviewed by the "Matin", on the anniversary of the great German attack in 1918, Marshal Foch declared that the Rhine was France's only good line of defence. He did not ask for annexation, but France would have fought in vain unless she got this military frontier.

M. Millerand has been appointed Commissioner-General of Alsace-Lorraine.

The Chamber has passed a bill for dismantling the Paris fortifications.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

JAPANESE AMENDMENT TO COVENANT.

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS FOR NATIONALS ABROAD CLAIMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., March 26.

PARIS, March 19.—The Japanese amendment to the League of Nations' Covenant does not imply the intention of Japan to put pressure on other nations to alter their immigration laws. It provides that the contracting parties agree to grant equal and just treatment to all aliens within their borders who are nationals of the States that are members of the League. The Japanese have not raised the immigration question and do not demand that there shall be no discrimination against colour or lack of civilisation. Their standpoint is that all citizens of nations deemed sufficiently advanced to become members of the League should have equal rights when travelling or living in foreign countries.

While the Japanese delegates do not accept the view that the treatment of foreigners and discriminatory immigration laws are purely matters of domestic policy, they claim from the League equality of rights for their nationals now living in foreign countries. They distinguish clearly between this and the question of unrestricted immigration.

IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS.

"NOT A MATTER FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March. 20.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., March 26.

PARIS.—The Dominion delegates heartily concur with the view of the British delegation that the question of equality of treatment to all nationalities throughout the world is not a matter for the League of Nations. A prominent Australian said he was of opinion that Australia was not prejudiced against the Japanese, but had a great admiration for them. Nevertheless, the Australians were of opinion that it would be better for the future of the world if each race should develop along its own distinctive lines. The chief consideration was an industrial one. Australia aimed at building up as rapidly as possible an all-British population of over fifteen millions. Australia's chief attraction was high wages and pleasant industrial conditions. The Asiatic worker as known in Australia was a cheap worker. Therefore, if they opened the doors to Asiatic immigration they automatically closed them to Europeans.

A Canadian delegate stated that the question of immigration must be settled individually by each country. Canada had up to the present no complaint regarding the Japanese in Canada. Their immigration was limited to only a few hundreds admitted yearly.

EVACUATION OF ODESSA.

NO CONFIRMATION IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., March 26.

Reuter is informed that no official report of the evacuation of Odessa has up to the present been received in London. It is confirmed that the Bolshevists have occupied Kherson and Nicolaieff after heavy fighting with French troops. The Bolsheviets now hold the whole of the Ukraine. The German garrisons there have handed over their arms to the Bolsheviste and have fraternised with them.

BRILLIANT GREEK VICTORY.

OVER BOLSHEVIKS AT KHERSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 26.

SALONIKA, March 16.—The Greek General Staff announces that the second Greek division in Russia has gained at Kherson a brilliant victory over four times their number of Bolsheviks, who were well organised, completely equipped with artillery and machine-guns and commanded by German officers, many of whom took part in the battle. The Greeks advanced twenty kilometers and took many prisoners and much booty.

In connection with the above, the Bolsheviks claim to have stormed Kherson on March 8th.

BOLSHEVIK REVERSES IN UKRAINE.

GREEK CAPTURE OF KHERSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 26.

PARIS.—A telegram from Berne says, the situation of the Bolsheviks in the Ukraine has become worse. General Petlura's troops have resumed the offensive and have gained a considerable success. The Ukrainians are advancing northwards and have occupied Sarny, an important railway junction, also Dombrovitza and Stolin, twenty kilometres south of the Pripet, and Smorinka, and hold the river.

It is confirmed that the Greeks have driven the Bolsheviks out of Kherson.

BOLSHEVIKS CAPTURE BOLSHEOZERQ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 26.

A British North Russia communiqué says a strong party of Bolsheviks on the 17th captured the village of Bolsheozerq westward of Obozerskaya. The enemy positions are being bombarded with a view to compelling his withdrawal.

WHEN PEACE TREATY WILL BE READY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 26.

PARIS.—Colonel House thinks that, the peace treaty, including the League of Nations Covenant will be ready by the 29th March, and the German delegates should be in Versailles within three weeks. A high British authority thinks that Colonel House is somewhat optimistic and is inclined to put each event a week later.

CHINA'S MEMORANDUM.

RESTORATION OF KIAO-CHAU DEMANDED.

REMOVAL OF FOREIGN OCCUPATION URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., March 26.

PARIS.—The Chinese delegation has submitted a memorandum to the Peace Conference demanding the restoration of Kiao-chau and declaring that the continuance of foreign occupation in China is likely to result in serious misunderstandings and emphasising that restitution must be made to China direct and not through the intermediary of Japan.

POLISH-GERMAN ARMISTICE.

ERZBERGER BRINGS ABOUT A DEADLOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., March 26.

PARIS.—A telegram from Posen says the negotiations between the inter-Allied commission and the German delegates with regard to the Polish-German armistice have broken down owing to Erzberger, when everything seemed definitely settled, making a new demand for neutral representation on the superior commission at Posen to settle the Polish-German dispute, which it had been previously agreed should be chosen by the International Armistice Commission at Spa.

MILITARY SITUATION IN GALICIA.

ALLIED ATTEMPT TO ARRANGE TRUCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 26.

A communique from Paris says, the Supreme Allied Council, this afternoon discussed the military situation in Galicia and agreed upon the terms of injunction to the two armies facing each other in the front of Lemberg, requesting them to suspend hostilities on certain conditions.

The Council dealt with the western frontier of Poland and heard the report of the Commission of the Polish affairs.

FOOD-STUFFS FOR GERMANY.

LATTER PAYS £13,000 IN ENGLISH BANK NOTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., March 26.

COLOGNE.—£13,000 for food-stuffs from the Allies were yesterday handed over by the Germans, who paid in British bank notes. A further large consignment is expected to-morrow.

RECALCITRANT GERMAN SEAMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., March 26.

A telegram from Copenhagen dated the 19th March, says two German steamers were unable to sail from Hamburg according to the Brussels agreement, as the Hamburg branch of the Seamen's League passed a resolution refusing to work the ships for the Entente. German newspapers protest against this scrapping of treaties and declare that the Hamburg seamen are only a communistic faction.

INTER-SERVICES RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., March 26.

In the Inter-Services Rugby Tournament, South Africa to-day beat Canada at Swansea by 31 points to nil.

RIOTS IN KOREA.

OVER 3,500 PERSONS ARRESTED.

REFORM OF ADMINISTRATION PROMISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 26.

A telegram from Tokio, dated the 10th March, says, unrest continues throughout Korea. There has been further rioting in a number of places and over 3,500 persons have been arrested, mostly Christians. The Premier is determined to reform the administration of the Japanese dependencies and is is expected that civilian Governors-General will be appointed to them instead of military.

HUNGARY'S MERCHANTMEN.

REFUSAL TO SURRENDER THEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., March 26.

A telegram from Budapest says Hungary has refused to accede to the Entente's demand for the surrender of Hungary's merchantmen on the ground that acquiescence would mean the end of the traffic on the Danube.

WAR GRAVES.

TERMS OF FRANCO-BRITISH TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 26.

The Foreign Office is publishing the terms of the Franco-British treaty relative to war graves. It explains that the French Government recognises the Imperial War Graves' Commission as only an official British organisation entrusted with the preservation of British soldiers' graves in France. The French Government has presented land for cemeteries to the British authorities in perpetuity.

EX-EMPEROR KARL'S FUTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 26.

A telegram from Vienna says, the German Austrian Government has sanctioned the ex-Emperor residing in Switzerland.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC VIENNA JOURNAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., March 26.

A telegram from Vienna says the "Fremdenblatt" has ceased publication and has been replaced by a new democratic paper, "Der Neue Tag."

CONGESTION IN CABLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March. 20.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., March 26.

In the House of Commons Sir A. Williamson suggested that in view of the congestion of cables the use of private codes with India and overseas possessions should be permitted commercially.

Mr. Churchill replied:—The use of private codes is not permissible so long as it is necessary to maintain censorship.

Sir A. Williamson suggested that well-known firms might be permitted to use private codes to extra-European countries. Mr. Churchill promised to consider the matter.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., March 26.

A communique from Paris states that the Labour Legislation Commission has adopted the British draft convention for the establishment of a permanent organisation for international labour legislation.

FRENCH OCCUPY KARLSRUHE AND MANNHEIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 26.

PARIS.—The "Vossische Zeitung" announces that owing to fresh Spartacist outbreaks French troops have occupied Karlsruhe and Mannheim.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO REMAIN IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 26.

Reuter is officially informed that Mr. Lloyd George has decided to comply with the request of President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Signor Orlando to remain in Paris until the peace preliminaries are settled. The War Cabinet met to-day and came to a similar decision.

"SATYAGRAHA" AND THE BOGEY OF REFORMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I must start with a confession that I am not one of the signatories of the Satyagraha vow. And I am not proud of it either. Nay, more. I am in deep sympathy with the Satyagraha movement and have unbounded admiration for the spiritual strength of the great leader who has come out from his illness to bless the movement. Of course, the natural question would be: "Then why are you not in it?" Well, I have my reasons, both sound and unsound. I plead spiritual and physical disabilities; a little intellectual scepticism, and also a few imaginary difficulties. It is as well to confess that I have not yet felt the inner call. But [illegible] a few persons like my humble self [illegible]ed the Satyagraha Pledge or not [illegible]der of little public importance. [illegible]tters most vitally is the attitude of our leading men who have chosen [illegible] into open opposition against the [illegible]aha movement. And Sir, it is with [illegible]e to this extraordinary attitude of the Moderate camp that I venture to address you a few remarks.

Opposition to Satyagraha has been proclaimed from Delhi, Madras and Allahabad. Perhaps Bombay has been feeling the ground. One won't wonder if the Moderate fiat is issued before long in the metropolis of Satyagraha in order to react what the Hon. Mr. Shastri is pleased to call the "intemperate expression" of our opposition to the Rowlatt Law, and what the "Bengalee" deems to be "a blunder worse than a crime" and "a course fraught with peril to the best interests of the country." It seems the bulk of the Moderate leaders have made a common cause against Satyagraha. Now, if these worthy gentlemen cannot see eye to eye with Mr. Gandhi, that is not a great public calamity. Mr. Gandhi has survived many differences of opinion and he is still able to survive many more. Nobody compels you to join Satyagraha, which is essentially a spiritual form of political opposition. Nobody blames you if you do not or cannot join. You may have your reasons. It is possible you may not have the spiritual faith which Mr. Gandhi has. Or, you may not have sufficient physical endurance. You may be hampered by domestic considerations. You may not be intellectually convinced. In your opinion the occasion may not have arisen. Or, you may have a superstitious regard for all laws under all circumstances. Or, it may be, you are terribly timid. These are fairly reasonable grounds. But when under the pretence of protesting against Satyagraha you rush out into the open [illegible] without any provocation shrieking [illegible]elling—"Reforms in danger," "Re- [illegible] in Danger"—then you must be either [illegible]d by an abnormal sense of public [illegible]or you must be suffering from a mega- [illegible]ia of "Reforms."

[illegible] the life of me, I cannot understand, [illegible]why the Reforms should be in danger because of Satyagraha. If the British Parliament or the British Democracy were so stupid that they would whittle down the reforms because we are capable of a little of grit and earnestness in our ideals and aspirations, then the British people must be a hopelessly emasculated nation, and no reforms are worth anything that come from [illegible]orthy and unsportsmanlike hands. In [illegible] event I should prefer to wait for all [illegible]rms whatsoever till Britain gets more [illegible]ly and capable to understand the ethics [illegible]tyagraha and appreciate the greatness [illegible]oodless revolutions.

[illegible]t no. The British people are not so degenerate as not to be able to honour honest fighters for freedom, no matter whether they may be Indian, European or American. A true Englishman would admire and respect even his deadliest opponent, if the opponent is a true lover of freedom and an uncompromising fighter for his high ideal. If the message of Satyagraha and all that it means, the patience and the self-control, the endurance and the hardships, the passionate faith in the ideal and the boundless sacrifice of the soul—if all that were made known to the British public, there is not the slightest doubt that the cause of constitutional Reforms would prosper to an immeasurable degree. Let us not, therefore, raise the bugbear of "Reforms in danger" whenever in the country there is a passionate refusal to submit to repression lying down.

And after all, what are these reforms going to be? The Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme with the adjustments foreshadowed in the recent Viceregal speech to accommodate the sacrosanct Indian Civil Service, even if granted wholesale, is not going to suddenly introduce into this country a new Utopia of freedom. If we have the courage to think in terms of self-determination—a phrase which was being so much dangled before the gaping world only a few hours before the Peace Conference began to talk real "business," if our faith in Wilsonian ideals and Lloyd Georgian phraseology is not completely dimmed by the dazzle of mandatory machinery, then 'the Indian Constitutional Reforms' with all their bombast would mean precious little. It seems it would take some time before the British public realise the value of a Free India under the British Flag. Meanwhile let us not be soulless worshippers of stone idols like "The Reforms."

Reforms or no Reforms, the work of educating millions of Indian citizens in their political rights and disabilities has to be carried on. The soul or India has to be awakened. There are already the stirrings. A few Satyagraha knocks will go for fuller awakening. If, therefore, we cannot actively help Mr. Gandhi, let us not in the name of the Motherland, obstruct his work.

And remember that without the real control of the entire administration, whether sixty-eight non-officials would sit in the Council or twenty-eight is practically a negligible question. But any day it would matter a great deal what sort of people sit in the Councils or Corporations. And we cannot always hope to get the right sort of men until there is an atmosphere of earnestness and patriotism all over the country. Politics must "business" to us before we attempt a breach through the bureaucratic walls. In India it should mean more. It should mean our modern Dharma. That Dharma is the real thing and not the Reforms. The Reforms are merely a means to an end. We have done our duty by the Reforms to the best of our abilities. Now, let us not worry over them in season and out of season. Why should we eternally continue to be obsessed by fear as to what our political custodians would think of us? There is much else to do in the country besides the sleepless watch over the thermometer of public opinion in England and Anglo-India. We have more sacred tasks in our country than the so-called Reforms. Let India be irresistibly great first spiritually and then materially. Irresistible greatness is the only national ideal worth striving for. For, I do not believe, Sir, in conventional greatness, which the so-called civilized nations possess. I believe in a greatness which you cannot pass by without taking off your hat. And if I understand Mr. Gandhi's political philosophy aright, he is after such a greatness for his country. Therefore no more scramble about Reforms. No more nervousness about the final issue. Let us mind the higher things and leave the smaller issues alone. Let us not kick Satyagraha while kissing the Reforms.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. VIBHAKAR.

High Court,
Bombay, March 26.

MR. PATEL ON BLACK BILL.

RETROSPECT OF NON-OFFICIAL AGITATION.

EXHORTATION TO CONTINUE THE AGITATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 26.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel delivered an address yesterday evening under the auspices of the Gujarat Sabha, Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai presiding. The speaker who on rising was given an enthusiastic ovation, stated that the Rowlatt Bill was passed by the Imperial Council on 18th March. Several members during their speeches on the final debate appealed to the Viceroy to withhold his assent. He (speaker) himself within, a few hours after the Bill was passed by the Council addressed a letter to the Viceroy requesting him either to withhold his assent or to reserve the Act for the signature of His Majesty under Section 68 of the Government of India Act 1915. In spite of these requests and these appeals, the Viceroy gave his assent on the 21st and the bill is now duly promulgated as the law of the land.

Mr. Patel then observed that during the long period of war India acquiesced in measures like the Defence of India Act and allowed the Government of India to expend India's revenue in any manner they thought proper. It was hoped, however, that at the close of the war, which India had helped with men, money and materials to the best of her capacity, an era of national development and contentment would dawn. The facts disclosed during the last session of the Council, tell a different tale. Out of a 143 million total revenue of India, only 9 million and odd have been budgetted for the three pressing needs of the country, namely, education, sanitation, and agriculture, while exactly one-third—41 million—have been budgetted for military expenditure and over 17 millions on the new railway programme. So far about finances.

ROWLATT BILLS.

Regarding legislative measures, likely to bring about greater freedom and more contentment and greater well-being of the people, he said, during the two months of the Council sitting at Delhi, he regretted none such was passed. On the contrary, the Rowlatt Bill, which in effect commits the liberty of the subject to the tender mercies of the Executive, has been passed. He further stated that we in British India are shocked to hear some rare instances of a ruler of Native States confining some of his subjects without trial for months together. The powers given to Government by Parts 2 and 3 authorise the executive in British India to confine any subject for a period of two years without even the semblance of a trial. We in this country have legislative functions of Government practically vested in the Executive Government. The only relieving feature of the administration is that judicial functions were hitherto vested in the courts of law, though here, too, we have been crying since half a century and more for the separation of executive and judicial functions. We have been contending that judicial officers should not have anything to do with any of the administrative functions. A resolution to that effect was carried in the House of Commons at the instance of our late lamented leader, Dadabhai Naoroji, years ago. That resolution has conveniently been shelved in spite of our protests.

In the meantime, the functions of law courts in respect of certain offences are now handed over to the Executive Government. We find in the Rowlatt Bills the three functions of the State, namely the executive, legislative and judicial, combined in one body—a state of things unknown to the legislative history of any civilised country in the world. It is said there are safeguards in Parts 2 and 3 to protect the innocent. These safeguards, to say the least, are illusory and farcical and will deceive no one. The Executive Government passes the interim order of confinement, etc., the Executive Government appoints the investigating authority, that authority is bound to hold the investigation *in camera*, the accused has no right to appear, he may be called upon at some stage to explain, no pleader is allowed to appear, the accused is not entitled to know all the facts recorded against him, the finding of the investigating authority is not binding on the Executive Government. This means, if it means anything at all, that the Executive Government is the sole master of the situation and could deal with the liberty of any person in any manner they liked.

GOVERNMENT GO BEYOND ROWLATT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Then it is said that the Act applies to revolutionary and anarchical movements only. In this connection, we asked Government to define the word "revolutionary", which according to the dictionary includes a good many innocent things. Government did not yield and asked us to rely on their solemn assurance, of which we have, in the past very bitter experience, that the powers would not be misused. We contended that the Act in effect would kill all constitutional political agitations and urged the removal of section 124 A from the schedule. In this connection, we pointed out that even the Rowlatt Committee did not recommend the inclusion of Section 124 A and unless Government gave any satisfactory explanation for its inclusion, all their professions that the Act was not intended to put down constitutional political agitation were empty phrases and people would be justified in drawing their own inferences. Government had no satisfactory explanation for exceeding in this respect the recommendations of Rowlatt the Committee and yet they would not and did not consent to the dropping of Section 124 A. For what reasons one can easily imagine!

"CARRY ON THE AGITATION."

After speaking for over an hour to an audience of about 3,000 consisting of all classes of people, Mr. Patel asked them not to lose heart, but be determined at all risks and costs to carry on the agitation for the repeal of the Act and trusted that God would help them as their cause was as just if not more, as that of the Allies in the war.

LORD & LADY WILLINGDON LEAVE LONDON.

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN MADRAS ON APRIL 10.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 27.

Lord and Lady Willingdon leave London on March 18th for Madras where they are expected to arrive about April 10th.

The staff comprises Major K. Goldie of the 10th Lancers, as Military Secretary, Captains Parbury of the 17th Lancers, Powell of the 30th Punjab's and Lieutenants H. Brand Navy and Howard Vincent the 60th Royal Rifles, as aides de-camp.

M. MILLERAND'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF FRENCH REPUBLIC.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, March 21.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 27.

The Havas Agency states:—M. Millerand, formerly Minister of War has been appointed Commissioner General of French Republic, on a temporary mission for the administration of Alsace. Lorraine with full powers of nominating all officials to all branches.

SCENE OF GALLIPOLI DISASTER.

COMMISSION OF INSPECTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., March 26.

Reuter learns that a mixed Naval and Military Commission is shortly proceeding to Dardanelles in order officially to report on the Turkish Defences in 1915, the condition of the forts and other matters relating to Gallipoli campaign.

The Oversea Trade Department and the Association of British Motor Manufacturers are sending an investigator to Ceylon, Singapore, Batavia, Australasia, Yokohama, Shanghai, Rangoon, Calcutta and Bombay to enquire into the prospects of sale of British motors.

The Aga Khan on March 12 lunched with Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace.

HUNGARIAN CABINET CRISIS.

SOCIALIST PARTY TAKES OVER ADMINISTRATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 22.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Budapest states that after the Chief of the Entente Commission handed over to Karolyi the Entente note laying down the new line of demarcation between Hungary and Rumania to be regarded as the political frontier, the Cabinet resigned and the Hungarian Socialist Party has taken over the administration of the country, which is declared under martial law.

EXTENDED OCCUPATION OF HUNGARY.

PRECAUTION AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., March 26.

BERLIN.—The "Lokalanzeiger" learns from Vienna that Colonel Vix, the leader of the Entente Commission, has foreshadowed an extended occupation of the Hungarian districts owing to the government's inability to cope with Bolshevism.

MANNING OF GERMAN SHIPS.

REFUSAL OF SEAMEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., March 26.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Bremen states that seamen have refused to man foodships unless they are allowed to remain on board.

According to a Berlin message a sufficiency of seamen have volunteered at Hamburg to ensure the sailing of foodships.

A Berlin semi-official message states that the German Government persists in the refusal to permit the Polish troops to land at Danzig on the ground of article 16 of the Armistice of November 11th

GERMAN FUTURE TO SURRENDER STEAMERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 22.

A message from Hamburg states that three steamers to be handed over did not depart owing to the crews refusal to sail.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until they are withdrawn, we Shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as A Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

All communications regarding Satyagraha, especially signatures to the Vow, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, 251, Hornby Road.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

At the Satyagraha Sabha the total number of Signatories to the Satyagraha Pledge stands to-day at 1,020, out of whom 464 are from Bombay and 556 are from mofussil. Our list does not include Karachi names.

BOMBAY.

Mohanlal Tribhuvan Modi.
Rasiklal Harilal Shah.
Desai Chhotubhai Bhimbhai.
Homi Ardeshir Dalal.

JUBBULPORE ROBBERY CASE.

JUDGE DISAGREE WITH THE JURY.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, March 26.

In the Maclarren robbery case, the prosecution story was to the effect that the three accused persons went into the room. One of them had in his hand a chopper or an instrument something like a chopper. Another had a lamp and the third a pistol. The boy said he was pulled up roughly, a pistol was put at his head, and he was threatened with instant death unless he kept quiet. The boy described what the three persons did, how they ultimately overturned everything, and took the boxes outside the room, and broke them open with the chopper and took out the contents. They also took away a necklace from the neck of a little girl. They then went away. A confession was obtained from a man called Shera, who was also a member of an Ekka Corps and who was a sort of servant to Maclarren, and acted as his syce. He made a confession, and was promised pardon, and he appeared as approver.

The approver said the party consisted of himself and the other accused, and they started at night in a tumtum, and went to a certain spot. There he was left in charge of the tumtum. The other men of the party proceeded in the direction of the village of Temar, with a lamp from the tumtum. One of them had a revolver and another a chopper. He heard some noise, and two shots were fired, and soon the four accused came back, and drove towards Jubbulpore. At Jubbulpore, the property, which consisted of cash and ornaments, was divided. A search was made in the rooms occupied by Maclarren, in the hotel at Jubbulpore, and the chopper was found there. Two empty revolver cartridges were also found in Maclarren's room. The revolver was previously given up by Maclarren. Two cartridges had been fired from it, since it had last been cleaned and the cartridges fitted the revolver.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

ALLAHABAD, March 26.

In the Jubbulpore Dacoity case, Shera Sherkhan of the Transport Corps, approver, examined by the Government Advocate, deposed that he knew all the four accused and he was orderly of Maclarren, the first accused. On the 7th the first accused, while on his way from the godown to the hotel, met Shamsulin (2nd accused). The latter said he was going to him for the loan of a pistol. The first accused asked him to follow him to his room, where he gave a pistol and nine loaded cartridges. The first accused asked witness to tell the second accused to go to him at 7-30 p.m. At 8 p.m., the second accused brought the other accused and all were seated in the first accused's room talking. Witness heard them deciding upon going to the village to commit dacoity. The first accused asked witness to get a "tumtum" (trap) ready and the second and third accused to wait at a certain place on the road. The first accused said to witness he would go out for 15 minutes. It was 9-30 p.m. The second accused had a pistol, the third accused an axe and the fourth accused a chopper. All of them stopped at the village. Taking the lamp of the "tumtum" all the four accused went into the village. After an hour and a half, witness saw all the four accused returning in hot haste. The horse of the "tumtum" was made to run fast. Witness was waiting for them at the culvert. In their absence witness heard two shots. When all of them started again from the culvert homewards, witness heard the chowkidar crying "looted, beaten". They all returned to the hotel. At the hotel the accused went inside the room while witness unharnessed the horse and joined them in the room. He saw a sum of Rs. 80 on the table. There were also ornaments. They were two silver buttons, three bracelets, one necklace and two earrings. The first accused divided the things and took for himself the buttons and Rs. 50. The second accused distributed the remaining money, taking for himself Rs. 12 and giving the third accused Rs. 12 and the fourth Rs. 8 and to witness Rs. 8. The second and the third accused removed the other ornaments.

'NOT GUILTY'!

LATER.

The trial of Maclarren and three drivers of the Ekka Corps at Jubbulpore for robbery etc., concluded to-day.

Mr. Justice Walsh in addressing the jury said the charge against Maclarren was a remarkable one in that an officer of His Majesty's forces should be engaged in an ordinary conduct of a common thief or burglar. As to the evidence before the Court there was very little doubt. Parade's house was broken into and he lost his goods. If the jury accepted Shera, the approver's evidence in substance,—and which evidence was amply corroborated—it was their duty to convict the accused. If there was any reasonable doubt the accused should get the benefit of it. The jury retired and after half an hour, returned and to the surprise of all brought in a verdict of 'not guilty' by a majority of seven to two in favour of Maclarren, Shamsuddin and Sahiba and unanimous verdict of 'not guilty' against Malik.

His Lordship acquitted Malik and ordered him to be released, but as regards the first three accused His Lordship disagreed with the verdict of the majority and ordered a retrial to begin on 9th April before a fresh jury.

The prisoners were remanded to jail in the meantime. Maclarren, the first accused, is a young man of 22 and was formerly on the staff of some Calcutta and Bombay papers. The pathetic figure during the trial was the aged mother of Maclarren watching the case with anxious interest. Maclarren is a married man and his wife and sister were also present in the Court.

CONFERENCE OF TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

REQUEST RAILWAY EXECUTIVE TO POSTPONE STRIKE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 21.

The Conference of the Triple Alliance comprising the representatives of the Miners' Federations, the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport workers met and reviewed the whole labour situation, including the threatened strike of the railwaymen.

The Conference unanimously resolved to approach the Government with a view to removing the deadlock between the Railwaymen's Union and the Railway Executive Committee, meanwhile requesting the railwaymen to remain at work during the negotiations and pending farther decisions of the Triple Alliance.

Official and Personal.

Lady Hill has arrived at Government House.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMITTEE.

NEUTRAL'S EVIDENCE TAKEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 21.

A Communique from Paris states that at a meeting of the League of Nations Commission Committee this afternoon the neutrals gave further views of the Drafts Covenant, of which the remaining articles were examined.

MILITARY PROCESSION THROUGH LONDON.

KING'S MESSAGE OF APPRECIATION AND GRATITUDE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 22.

Led by Earl Cavan, the former Divisional Commander and Prince of Wales, the Guards Division, about 10,000 strong to-day marched through London amidst most enthusiastic scenes. An enormous crowd lined the route. The weather was cold and bright. A special covered stand was erected at Buckingham Palace from which Their Majesties viewed the procession.

Lorries conveying the officers and men unable to walk, followed the procession in which there also participated all demobilised Guardsman. After the march each soldier was handed a message from the King with a facsimile autograph of His Majesty's signature expressing high appreciation of their war records and gratitude for the honourable deeds achieved.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION OF POLISH AFFAIRS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 22.

A communiqué from Paris states that the Supreme War Council discussed the new report of the Polish Affairs Commission and reserved it for final examination in connection with the subsequent boundary and determinations affecting Germany.

STRIKES AND STRONG MEASURES.

MR. BONAR LAW'S WARNING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., March 26.

The Government have arranged that the Commons will sit on Saturday if the labour position renders it necessary and have taken steps to organise reserves of food and extensive employment of motor transport to convey the necessaries to large centres.

Mr. Bonar Law's warning of strong measures in the event of a strike has evoked protests from the labourite benches. Papers are of opinion that he would not have spoken so gravely if he believed in the possibility of continued bargaining. The general view is that the temper of the men who demand immediate nationalisation may reject conciliatory counsels of their leaders and papers unanimously appeal to them to accept Justice Sanker's report and enable the Commission to pursue its work which has already substantially benefited them, and not to alienate public sympathy by the blunder of a strike.

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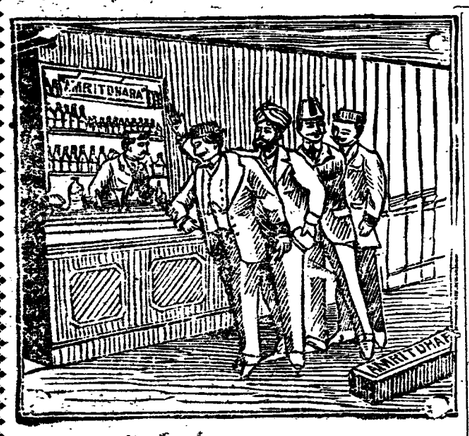

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Neurasthenia
Otorrhœa
Otalgia
Pneumonia
Pulmonary troubles
Quartan
Quinsy
Rheumatism
Ringworm
Sciatica
Scarlet fever
Tuberculosis
Toothache
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Ulcers
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Zymotic diseases

And many more too numerous to mention here.

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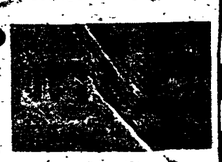

Write at once for full particulars of our

ASTOUNDING 1 [illegible]NA PROPOSAL.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 25th March 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.885	Inch
Temperature of Air	79.8	Deg.
Wet bulb Thermometer	74.4	"
Dew Point	72.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.784	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.	"
Minimum do.	74.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WSW, NW	
Movement of Wind	128 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Mar.	h.	m	ft	in	Mar.	h.	m.	ft	in
Wed	26	m	5	15	23	26	m	0	20	21 0
Thur	27	m	7	8a	24	27	m	0	0a	19 2
			6	57	23			1	54	20 11
Fri.	28	m	8	24a	25	28	m	1	30a	18 3
			8	23	24			2	45	19 8
Sat.	29	m	9	12a	26	29	m	2	36a	18 0
			9	24	26			3	22	18 4
Sun.	30	m	10	52a	27	30	m	3	26a	17 2
			10	13	27			4	4	16 10
Mon.	31	m	10	30a	28	31	m	4	11a	16 6
			10	58	28			4	41	15 5
Tues.	Apl 1	m	11	9a	29	Apl. 1	m	5	54a	16 4
			11	42	29			5	19	14 4
			11	49a	29			5	36a	15 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 26 (Wednesday)	Sunrise 6h 39m	Sunset	6h. 51m.
" 27 (Thursday)	" 6h. 38m.	"	6h. 51m.
" 28 (Friday)	" 6h. 37m.	"	6h. 52m.
" 29 (Saturday)	" 6h. 36m.	"	6h 52m.
" 30 (Sunday)	" 6h. 35m.	"	6h. 52m.
" 31 (Monday)	" 6h 34m.	"	6h 52m.
April 1 (Tuesday)	" 6h 33m.	"	6h. 53m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h.	34·9m a.m.
First Quarter	7d	6	8 8 n p.m
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	55·1m. p.m
Last quarter	23d	4h.	51·1 n. p.m
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0·4m. p.m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Wednesday, the 26th March, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the north Punjab and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in moderate defect generally; night temperature is also moderately below the average except in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the east of the division. Temperature has fallen rapidly and is in moderate to considerable defect throughout the 24 hours.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have become moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jaipur. Day temperature is below the average except in lower Sind; night temperature is also below normal in north and east Rajputana, but is above the average in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in Kathiawar and Central India West. Day temperature is below the average in Central India West and at Surat and Veraval; night temperature is above normal in the north of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the south and are lightly clouded in the north. Day temperature is moderately or considerably below normal in the north; the deficiency amounts to 13 deg. at Saugor; night temperature is also in defect at Saugor, but is in excess at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly clouded in the south. Day temperature is below normal except at Bombay; night temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Nizamabad. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Night temperature is above the average in north Hyderabad and locally in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—A few duststorms are reported from the Central Provinces, but no rain has fallen. Weather is slightly unsettled in north-west India. Temperature is much lower than usual in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana and the north of the Central Provinces.

No large change appears probable.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th March, 1919.

No rain is reported. The air is exceedingly dry in Bengal.

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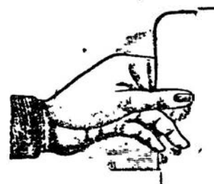

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